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PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 9, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXXII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 6, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The old story of tardy legislation has to be reiterated once more, and when the tune, with the song, will change, is yet a problem. Literally, nothing has been done in the *Senate* to day, with the exception of the debates on the removal of the seat of justice in Columbia County, from Danville to Bloomfield, and this interests no one except those whose property is to rise and fall in consequence. Among the many applications for new counties this session, and for the removals of seats of justice, it is not difficult to see the *devil's tail* from under the cloak. Greedy, yea, *desperate* speculators are in the field watching the turn of every die. If the legislature would pass a law to compel every man to be *honest*, and in default thereof he be treated as a *knave deserves*, I think we could get along with biennial sessions; but inasmuch as "Indians are about," the skill of the *seemingly* honest is all called into requisition, (not as often as it might be,) to keep in check, poor old "human depravity." I am aware that Pennsylvania has as much wit, wisdom, tact and talent as any other state, but it is in possession of the few. The many know it only from its effects. To apply the remark: if the legislation of this state was conducted in the same manner it is in many of the New England States, twice the business would be done, with half the expense. There is talent and capacity enough for it, but in trying to ape the Commons of England, the evil of taxation is gained, and the result of speedy action is lost.

Mr. Brady led off the dance in the *House* today, by introducing a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be required to bring in a bill, on or before Monday next, providing for the payment of the expenses of the State Government, and the interest on the State Debt, in *specie* or its equivalent, as from time to time it should become due. This called up the chairman of the committee (Roumfort) who, in a tone and style peculiarly his own, berated the gentleman from Franklin for assuming at dictatorial attitude in matters that did no belong to him. A pretty little harrangue for an hour or more followed, when the resolution was hushed by being postponed for the present. We are told, *unofficially*, by the committee of Ways and Means, that they are likely to find the real philosopher stone, a cure for all our ills. In what shape it will appear is a matter of conjecture. If they do succeed, I have no doubt it will be among the hidden "*resources*" of the State that "deep in earth lie buried." Repudiation, that name, horrifying to "ears polite," is at the door, and talking will bar it out but little longer. Pennsylvania is in her last throes, like a strong man "struggling in his agony," and if speedy relief is not soon had the State is irretrievably gone. This state of things tends to soften down party asperities: as does the deathbed scene of a beloved parent tend to obliterate the unkind feelings of those towards each other who stand around as witnesses. I believe there is little of that party bitterness this session, that has so often characterised these legislative halls, and I anticipate a manly exertion for the redemption of the Commonwealth.

To-day the Carroll County bill passed its third reading and was sent to the Senate.—The State printer question is laid on the shelf for the present, and I think will slumber awhile. Perhaps Cooper's resolution will be reached to morrow. If so, there will be some trial of skill, and discussion of doctrine.—Cooper's speech will appear in pamphlet form for circulation and perhaps the champions on the other side will pursue the same course, so that the poison and antidote may circulate together, and render each innocuous. Out doors there seems to be considerable excitement among the Shunkites and Mulies, which will not be disposed of till after the 4th of March. Both parties are sanguine of success, and all expect office. Z.

We take the following extract from the introductory remarks of the editor of the Jonesborough, Tenn., Whig, to Mr. CLAY's letter to Mr. REIGART upon the subject of Masonry.—The Whig is edited with distinguished ability by the Rev. WM. G. BROWNLOW, a clergyman of the Methodist denomination, who has been for years the terror and scourge of Locofocoism in every shape, in Tennessee, and indeed in the whole southwest. The Reverend editor, it will be perceived, has no love for the cable-tow order, and treats it with that contempt it deserves. It is a fact that there has been a most systematic attack on Mr. CLAY, by the Masonic Locofoco presses since his statement that he was not, and would not be bound by the oaths of Freemasonry:

"The Free Masons of Pennsylvania, who chance to be Locofocos, are very abusive of Mr. Clay. The Harrisburgh Telegraph says that they have all cut loose upon him at once, and seemingly as *per agreement*. The Antimasons, on the other hand, are favorably disposed towards him. We hope that the revival of the numerous Lodges in the country, which have long been out of sorts, is not intended as a *systematic* attack upon Mr. Clay, because he deemed it proper and right, some twenty years ago, to retire from the Lodge. If, however, such is the fact, the sooner it is made known the better.

Mr. Clay "became a Mason in early life, from youthful curiosity, and a social disposition," as he publicly declares; and finding the thing to be pretty much a *Humbug*, and having no taste for it, he deemed it proper for him to withdraw from the "mysteries of the Order." All this he had a right to do. And how much better does it look in him to come out and make these frank disclosures, than to press on, and try to *lie* the institution into a degree of importance, to which he does not consider it entitled? As an honest man, having been *fooled* himself, he is not disposed to aid in practicing a fraud on others. He does not act upon the principle, so common among men whohave been *taken* in, to wit, that MISERY LOVES COMPANY."

DEATH WARRANT.—The Butler Democrat, of Monday, says, "Monday's mail brought to the Sheriff of this county from GovernorPorter, the death warrant of SAM MOHAWK, the Indian who is now in our Jail under the sentence of the Court for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Wigton and her five chiluren. The execution is appointed to take place in the jail yard, on the 22nd of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1844.

In *Senate*, Mr. White of Indiana presented Joint Resolutions, which were received and laid upon the table, asking Congress for the following objects:

Appropriations for the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to aid in removing obstructions.

Also, for a Canal at the Falls of the Ohio.

Also, for a Light House at City West.

Mr Evans addressed the Senate very briefly in conclusion of his speech in reply to Mr. M'Duffie. Mr. Woodbury is entitled to the floor next on the Tariff subject. The Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the *House*, the 21st Rule came up and Mr. Hammett, of Mississippi spoke his hour in the usual strain of red hot southern members. He was personal towards Mr. Giddings of Ohio, and Mr. Barnard, of New York.—Mr. Giddings rose but said nothing, and the debate proceeded. When he concluded, Mr. Severance of Maine got the floor.

GENERAL TICKET MEMBERS.—Mr Droomgoole of Va. moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the Report of the Committee on Elections and that it be brought before the House for consideration.

On this motion a warm debate sprang up, but the Locofoco majority were determin d to put it to vote right or wrong.

Mr. Hale of N. H. intimated that the minority, as he said, were to be flogged upon this subject, and that it might be done as soon as possible he moved the Previous Question There was a second,—the main question was put and carried and the yeas and nays ordered upon the question of discharging the Committee.

While the yeas and nays were being called Mr. Campbell of S. C. raised the question whether the members present from Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri and New Hampshire had a right to their seats.

The Speaker, (Mr Beardesley of New York, at this time being in the Chair) declined to answer unless a question of order was raised.

Mr Schenck of Ohio raised a question of order.

The Speaker decided that all these gentlemen had a right to vote.

Mr Schenck appealed from the decision of the chair, and the decision was sustained by a vote of 117 to 62

The vote was then read upon Mr. Dromgoole's motion to discharge the committee, and it was as follows: Yeas 107, nays 72.

[During the hour in which these votes were taken, a scene of indescribable confusion followed. Often half a dozen members were upon the floor addressing the Speaker, and various points of order were raised and discussed, which it was impossible for the reporter to hear or follow. Order was restored however, when the result of the last yeas and nays was announced.]

THE REPORTS.—The Reports of the Committee on elections, majority and minority, were then read. The majority report declaring that the law of the last Congress was unconstitutional, and that the members from New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri were as well entitled to their seats as any others; and the minority Report declaring that the members had not been duly elected, and that the Speaker inform the Executive of each of the four States that there were no members here from the four states.

Mr. Elmer, of N. J, desired to have the subject postponed, but the House refused this motion, and the gentleman proceeded with his speech in defence of the majority report. In midst of his remarks, however, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Campbell, that the House should adjourn.

The Voice of Patriotism—Reflect upon it Antimasons!

We suppose there is not an Antimason in the Old Guard who will not admit that the PittsburghGazette has ever been one of themost honest, consistent and uncompromising Antimasonic papersin the state. For many years it was conducted by that old and tried veteran in the Antimasonic cause, Neville B Craig, Esq. For the last two years and a half, however, the Gazette has been owned and conducted by D. N. White & Co. But its opposition to secret oath-bound societies, whether masonic or its ill-visaged offspring, Odd Fellowism, has been as efficient and zealous while under their control as before. The paper continues to show no quarter to these dangerous, Antirepublican and Antichristian associations

Owing to a difference of opinion upon some subjects, Mr. Grant, one of the partners of the Gazette, has disposed of his interest to D. N. White, Esq. In taking the entire control of the paper upon himself, Mr. White has set forth briefly the course he intends to pursue in future. His remarks upon the Presidency are so frank, straight-forward and independent, that we copy them entire, and call the particular attention of every Antimason to them, and then ask them to say, after such arguments, if they do not believe they can support Mr. Clay consistently, in opposition to Martin Van Buren. It will be seem that in taking this course the editor of the Gazette does not yield one iota of his regard for Antimasonic principles—that he has been led to it not because he loves Antimasonry less, but because he loves his country more.—*Lancaster Union.*

Four Days Later from England.

The packet ship Montezuma, at New York from Liverpool, brings advices to the 8th ult, inclusive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market without any fall in prices closed somewhat more heavily in the week ending 6th January.

The British funds continued to advance. The London Spectator of the 6th quotes discount upon first rate bills at 1¼ to 2 per cent. and as dividends to a large amount would be paid the following week, even this low rate, it is thought would be lower.

The great abundance of money renders it certain, adds the Spectator, that the 3¼ per cent. stocks would be paid off, as bearing *too high* interest.

The revenue, says the Times of the 6th, upon the whole, is satisfactory. That for the quarter just ended exhibits an increase over that of the corresponding quarter in 1843, of £725,670 while on the year just ended, as compared with the preceding one, there is an increase of £5,742,078—the whole revenue for the year being $50,071,943, (equal to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars!)

All but half a million of this increase, however, results from the income tax.

The Post Office, though exhibiting a trifling increase on the quarter, exhibits a decrease on the year of $13,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilites and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 7th day of October to the 30th day of Decemder, 1843, both inclusive publiseed pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV., cap 98.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation	19,098,000£	Securities	21,067,000£
Deposits	11,751,000	Bullion	12,855,000
	30,849,000£		33,912,000£

Downing street Jan. 5, 1844.

In the case of O'Connell, the special jury were drawn on the 4th ult—48 in number, of whom 24 were to be fixed on the next day—among those cognizant of the political feeling, the jurors thus rank: 37 Conservative, 11 Radical

IRELAND.—The process of striking a Special Jury for the trial of Daniel O'Connell, commenced on the 3d ult. On the 5th the process was complete.

Great complaints are made that the Crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traversers will now be tried by a jury composed entirely of Protestants.

Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Sir James Graham, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lyndhurst, immediately summoned to give evidence on his trial.

There is no further intelligence of any import from the continent.

From Spain there are no additional accounts. The prorogation consequent upon the adjournment of the Cortes, was momentarily expected.

From France there are only the details of the receptions on the new year by the King, of which we have had the details before.

The weather in England had been very changeable and produced severe and generally prevalent influenzas.

No reduction is contemplated by Government in the duty on tobacco, but it is said that some alteration in the excise law affecting it will be made.

Queen Victoria had been upset in her carriage by her coachman, but received no damage whatever.

Howqua, the Chinese Manderin, is dead—He leaves $15,000,000 worth of property.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Lambeth is the largest structure ever erected in Great Britain by voluntary contributions. It is now completed. The total cost is £100,000.

The Hon. Mr. Cushing had left India for Canton.

A Real Madarin coming.—It is now positively stated, that a Chinese Ambassador, "a real live China mandarin," deputed by his Celestial Majesty, the imperial brother to the sun and cousin german to the moon, is about forthwith to exhibit his *pigtail* and *five clawed dragon*, his *peacock's feather* and *red button*, among the *blue ribbands, black rods, white sticks, and garters* of the court of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

From the London Times.

CHINA.

The news from China extends to the beginning of October. The most important intelligence was the arrangement of a supplementary treaty between the Chinese and the British Governments; one clause of which is for the purpose of guaranteeing to all foreign nations the same privileges of trade as to the British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering unnecessary all negociations between the Chinese Emperor and other powers. The Chinese government is said to be sincere now in its determination to abide by the regulations of the treaty, which will prevent all discussions with other foreigners.

The treaty is looked upon in the East as the most signal triumph of the British Plenipotentiary, for it renders nugatory all the attempts of the French and American diplomatic missions lately sent with such pomp to the Chinese Coast. Laughter has already begun at the appearance of two ambassadors sent thither before it was known that they would be received, in order to gain a purpose which was granted before they appeared. They now have no grounds for negociation, and must return to their own country, in order to be laughed at at home and abroad.

The American frigate Brandywine stopped for some weeks at Bombay, to wait for Mr. Cushing, the Minister, who was going to the sea frontiers of the south of the Celestial Empire. He had sailed for the Macao on the 27th November. It is a subject of curiosity to know how he and the French Minister will act on their arrival, for they will have nothing to demand, and nothing to complain of.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who had gone to Macao to attend the funeral of Mr. Morrison, is stated to have regarded the supplementary treaty with such importance as to have a steamer sent specially with it to Suez.

The state of trade at Canton was not satisfactory, owing to the tricks of the old hong merchants, and their adherents, the linguists. The state of trade along the coast is said to be satisfactory. The celebrated mandarin Lin has paid the debt of nature. The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff has been appointed Chinese secretary, in the room of Mr. Morrison.

PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

GOOD NEWS.

ELECTION OF A WHIG UNITED S. SENATOR IN LOUISIANA.

A letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore American, contains the cheering and unexpected intelligence of the election of a Whig Senator from Louisiana. This event secures still more firmly the Whig ascendency in the great conservative body of the nation. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1844.

The important information has just reached this city that the Legislature of Louisiana have elected Gov. WM. JOHNSON, formerly a member of Congress, a Senator for six years from the 4th of March last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of ALEX. PORTER.

There were two ballotings. In the first the vote was for JOHNSON (W.) 38, for his opponent, (Loco) 37, and 2 blanks. In the second JOHNSON had 39, his opponent 36 and there were two blanks.

This result was hardly expected, and has given great joy to the Whigs here, who feared a different result.

The Ogle Slander—Another Pardon.

The friends of the lamented OGLE, in justice to the memory of that worthy man, at the late session of the Court in Somerset County, brought an action for slander against GEORGE W. BOWMAN, editor of the Bedford Gazette, one of the Locofoco papers which copied the vile slanders which have since been so triumphantly exploded. BOWMAN was tried for the offence and *found guilty*; but his excellency, GOV. PORTER, interfered and pardoned the criminal. The Somerset Herald, speaking of the slander, which the Post of this city copied, says:

"As regards the truth of the story itself, to the constituents of Mr. Ogle, who knew his high character and amiable qualities, we deem it perfectly absurd to say anything about the matter; to those who were personally strangers to him, we would only say, that a baser fabrication was never conceived.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1844.

In *Senate*, Mr. Simmons of R. I. presented the credentials of his colleague John Brown Francis, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sprague. Mr Francis appeared and was qualified.

The Naval Bill of Transfer was taken up and passed.

GEORGIA *versus* MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr Berrien presented Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Georgia in answer to the Resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature, and proposing an amendment of the Constitution by preventing a representation of three fifths of the Slaves. The resolutions from Georgia declare that the proposed amendment of the Constitution would be a gross violation of the compromises of the Constitution.

Resolutions from the same legislature were presented, declaring it to be inexpedient to abolish the franking privilege.

MR. MCDUFFIE'S BILL.—Mr. Woodbury addrsed the Senate at great length in defence of the principles of free trade, and particularly against the present tariff. Mr. Woodbury compared the tariff of August, 1842, with the tariff of 1828, which had been called "the Bill of Abominations." He argued that the tariff of 42 in some of its provisions was still more abominable, and went into some detail to prove his conclusions. Mr Woodbury may be considered as Mr. Van Buren's mouth piece in the Senate, and it is seen that the sentiments of his speech are in strict accordance with that gentleman's famous Richmond letter.

In the *House*, the whole day was spent in debating the right to seats of the General Ticket members.

Voice of Somerset.

The noble Antimasons and Whigs of the "Star of the West" were never more united and enthusiastic than at present. All breaches appear to be healed, and they move in solid phalanx in support of the principles of the Harrison campaign, and in opposition to the corruptions of Van Buren Locofocoism. They have just held a large and enthusiastic county meeting, to declare their sentiments on the important subjects shortly to be decided by the people. We copy their resolutions at some length, as the opinions of a county which gives so large an Anti-locofoco vote should have due weight in our councils.

Resolved, That in 1844, as in 1840, we shall sail under the "One Term" flag; believing it to be democratic and calculated to secure an honest and faithful administration of the Government.

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY, the Kentucky Farmer and Statesman, we recognize a man who, from his long experience in the councils of the nation, his honesty, his uprightness and ability, is pre-eminently qualified to take charge of the helm of government, and free us from the dangers and difficulties which at present surround us.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, in the opinion of this meeting, is entitled to the Democratic Whig candidate for Vice President, and that although willing to abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention, we should be gratified to see HARMAR DENNY, of Allegheny, nominated for that office; believing him to be "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution."

Resolved, That, having entire confidence in the integrity, abilities, and sound Republican principles of Gen JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland, we hereby instruct our Delegates to the Democratic Harrison State Convention, to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination for Governor at the ensuing election.

Some resolutions were then passed thanking Hon. ANDREW STEWART, for his exposure of the ruinous effects of the Van Buren policy, and urging him to go onward in his proposed reforms regardless of fear or favor. SAMUEL W. PEARSON then read the proposition of the Hon. J. COOPER (whig) of Adams county, in the Legislature, for the sale of the public works and in favor of the distribution of the public lands, which if adopted, in a great measure would, supercede the necessity of taxation, and also that of Mr. BRACKENRIDGE (loco) of Allegheny county, to raise the sum of *one and a half millions* by a direct tax, being more than double the amount levied the past year, and he then submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the above proposition of the Hon. James Cooper, we recognize a plan long approved by the citizens of this county, by which the onerous burden of taxation may be to a great extent taken from the necks of the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania; whilst in the proposition of Mr. Brackenridge we view with regret and indignation a system of increased toxation, which could only originate with the Locofoco party and in which we dare to say, in the absence of all other plans of alleviation, will never be submitted to by the free and independent citizens of the State.

Resolved, Although we utterly repudiate the infamous doctrine of repudiation now and for ever, yet we warn our Locofoco Legislature to beware how they impose additional taxes upon the people, until they instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, to urge the adoption of some measure by which the public lands shall be divided among their rightful owners.

Col. R. M. Johnson.

"Old Tecumseh Killer" is one of the most polite, accommodating men imaginable. He has been perambulating the country, and making speeches with a longing eye to a home in the White House, but he begins to think that the man of Lindenwald has out-generalled him, and that as "half a loaf is better than no bread," he had better endeavor to secure the next best office in the land, if he cannot get the highest. Under these impressions he has sent a letter to the Globe defining his position, in which he says he is willing to take either the Presidency or the Vice Presidency; or he will be content if he gets nothing at all. Now this is marvellously accommodating, and the old Colonel should certainly be commended for his moderation. He says:

"I am now, as I ever have been, identified with the democratic party. I never expect to change that identity. The success of the measures of that party are too dear to me to be jeoparded by any selfish considerations on my part; and therefore, I ask nothing, and expect nothing at the hands of the Convention, that will in any manner injure or hazard the success of the common cause. If the Conventon, in their wisdom, should consider the use of my name for the FIRST or SECOND office, or for *neither*, as advisable, my acquiescence is heartily given."

The editors of the Savannah Republican have been informed by a gentleman from Louisiana that JUDGE PORTER, late U. S. Senator from that State, has left a legacy of considerable value to the Hon. HENRY CLAY. A similar statement is made in the Louisville Journal of the 1st inst.

NEW MARKLE PAPER.—Our friend JAYNES has issued the first number of a very spirited paper, to advocate the claims of Gen MARKLE, entitled the "*Mississinewa War Club.*" We heartily wish it success in its great object, the nomination of the worthy old General of Westmoreland.

Letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster.

The Boston Courier of Monday contains the following letter from the Hon. Mr. WEBSTER, in answer to a letter from two hundred citizens of New Hampshire, asking permission to urge his claims as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Websters' reply will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter, requesting "permission to present my name to the People, as a Candidate for the office of President of the United States, subject to the future, wise, deliberate action of the Whig National Convention of 1844."

It would be disingenuous to withhold an expression of the grateful feelings awaked by a letter, containing such a request, so very numerously signed, and coming from among those who have known me through life. No one can be insensible to the distinction of being regarded, by any respectable number of his fellow-citizens, as among those from whom a choice of President might be made, with honor and safety to the country.

The office of President is an office, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. He who fills it, necessarily exercises a great influence, not only on all the domestic interests of the country, on its foreign relations, and the support of its honor and character among the nations of the earth, but on that, which is of the very highest import to the happiness of the people, the maintenance of the Constitution itself, and the prosperous continuance, of the Government under it.—Our systems are peculiar; and while capable, as experience has shown, of producing the most favorable results, under wise and cautious administration, they are nevertheless, exposed to peculiar dangers. We have six and twenty States, each possessing within itself powers of government, limited only by the Constitution of the United States; and we have a general government, to which are confided high trusts, to be exercised for the benefit of the people of all the States.

It is obvious, that the division of powers, itself the result of a novel and most delicate political operation, can be preserved only by the exercise of wisdom and pure patriotism. The Constiution of the United States stands on the basis of the people's choice. It must remain on that basis, so long as it remains at all. The veneration and love which are entertained for it, will be increased, by every instance of wise, prudent, impartial and parental administration. On the other hand, they will be diminished by every administration which shall cherish local divisions, devote itself to local interests, seek to bend the influence of the Government to personal or partizan purposes, or which shall forget that all prtriotism is false and spurious which does not look with equal eye to the interest of the whole country, and all its parts, present and to come. I hardly know what an American statesman should so much deprecate, on his own account, as well as on account of his country, as that the Constitution of the United States, now the glory of our country and the admiration of the world, should become weakened in its foundations, perverted in its principles, or fallen and sunk, in a nation's regard and a nation's hopes, by his own follies, errors or mistakes.

The Constitution was made for the good of the country: this the people know. Its faithful administration promotes that good; this the people know. The people will themselves defend it against all foreign power, and all open force: and they will rightfully hold to a just and solemn account, those, to whose hands they commit it, and in whose hands it shall be found to be shorn of a single beam of its honor or deprived of a particle of its capacity for usefulness. It was made for an honest people and they expect it to be honestly administered. At the present moment, it is an object of general respect, confidence and affection. Questions have arisen, however, and are likely to rise again, upon the extent of its powers, or upon the line which separates the functions of the General Government from those of the State Governments; and these questions will require whenever they may occur, not only firmness, but much discretion, prudence and impartiality in the Head of the National Executive. Extreme counsels or extreme opinions on either side, would be very likely, if followed or adopted, to break up the well adjusted balance of the whole. And he who has the greatest confidence in his own judgment, or the strongest reliance on his own good fortune, may yet be well diffident of his ability to discharge the duties of this trust, in such a manner as shall promote the public prosperity, or advance his own reputation.

But, gentlemen while the office of President is quite too high to be sought by personal solicitation or for private ends and objects, it is not to be declined if proffered by the voluntary desire of a free people.

It is now more than thirty years since you and your fellow citizens of New Hampshire, assigned me a part in political affairs. My public conduct since that period is known. My opinions on the great questions now most interesting to the country are known. The constitutional principles which I have endeavored to maintain are also known. If these principles and these opinions, now not likely to be materially changed, should recommend me to further marks of public regard and confidence, I should not withold myself fromcompliance with the general will. But I have no pretentions of my own to bring forward, and trust that no friends of mine would at any time use my name for the purpose of preventing harmony among those whose general political opinions concur, or for any cause whatever, but a conscientious regard to the good of the country.

It is obvious, gntlemen, that at the present moment the tendency of opinion among those to be represented in the Convention is generally and strongly set in another direction. I think it my duty, therefore, under existing circumstances, to request those who may feel a preference for me, not to indulge in that preference, nor oppose any obstacle to the leading wishes of political friends or to united and cordial efforts for the accomplishment of those wishes.

The election of the next autumn must involve, in general, the same principles, and the same questions, as belonged to that of 1840. The cause, I conceive, to be the true cause of the country, its permanent prosperity, and all its great interests; the cause of its peace and its honor; the cause of good government, true liberty, and the preservation and integrity of the Constitution, and none should despair of its success.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of sincere regard, your obliged and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

MORMONISM.

JOE SMITH has issued a Manifesto, addressed to the "Green Mountain Boys," in which he calls upon the citizens of his native State to come and help him whip the Missourians. This Manifesto is a curious article, in which it is hard to tell which most abounds, egotism, ignorance, buffoonry or blasphemy. We take two or three extracts as a sample, and to show the character and pretensions of a man who is accounted by hundreds of simple men and women as a prophet of the Most High.

After quoting and commenting upon the declaration of President VAN BUREN, when applied to by JOE for a redress of grievances, "your cause is just, but the Government has no power to relieve you," the Prophet proceeds:

"No wonder, after the Pharisee's prayer, the Publican smote his breast and said, *Lord, be merciful to me a sinner!* What must the manacled nations think of freemen's rights in the land of liberty?

Were *I* a Chaldean I would exclaim: Keed' nauh ta-maroon le-hoam eta uhayaugh deyshe-mayaugh veh nur' kau lau gnaubadoo, yabadoo ma-ar'guau oomen tehsat shemayaugh alah (Thus shall ye say unto them: The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth, they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens.)

An Egyptian: Su e eh-ni: (What other persons are those?) A Grecian: Diabolas bas sileue: (The Devil reigns) A Frenchman: Messieurs sans Dieu, (Gentlemen without God.) A Turk: Ain shems. (The fountain of light.) A German: sie sind unferstandig.—(What consumate ignorance!) A Syrian: Zaubok. (Sacrifice!) A Spaniard: Il sabio muda conscio, il nescio no. (A wise man reflects, a fool does not.) A Samaritan: Sau-nau! (O stranger!) An Italian: O tempa! oh diffidanza! (O the times! O the diffidence!) A Hebrew: Ahtauh ail ruey. (Thou God seest me.) A Dane: Hvad tidende! (What tidings!) A Saxon: Hwæt riht! (What right!) A Sweede: Hvad skilla: (What skill!) A Polander: Nay-yen-shoo bah poa na Jesu Christus; (Blessed be the name of Jesus Christ:) A Western Indian: She-mo-kah she-mo-keh ough-ne-gah. (The white man, O the white man, he very uncertain.) A Roman: Procul, o procul este profani! (Be off, be off ye profane!) But as I am, I will only add, when the wicked rule the people mourn

* * * * * * *

O death! wilt thou not give to every honest man, a heated dart to sting those wretches while they pollute the land? and O grave will thou not open the trap door to the pit of ungodly men, that they may stumble in?

I appeal to the "Green Mountains Boys" of my native State, to rise in the majesty of virtuous freemen, and by all honorable means help bring Missouri to the bar of justice. If there is one whisper from the spirit of an Ethan Allen; or a gleam from the shade of a Gen. Stark, let it mingle with our sense of honor and fire our bosoms for the cause of suffering innocence,—for the reputation of our disgraced country, and for the glory of God: and may all the earth bear me witness, if Missouri, blood stained Missouri;—escapes the due demerit of her crimes, the vengeance she so justly deserves, that Vermont is a hypocrite—*a coward*—and this nation a hot bed of political demagogues!

I make this appeal to the sons of liberty of my native State for help, to fustrate the wicked design of sinful men: I make it to hush the violence of mobs; I make it to cope with the unhallowed influence of wicked men in high places; I make it to resent the insult and injury made to an innocent, unoffending people, by a lawless ruffian State: I make it to obtain justice where law is put at defiance: I make it to wipe off the stain of blood from our nation's escutcheon: I make it to show Presidents, Governors and Rulers, prudence; I make it to fill honorable men with discretion; I make it to teach Senators wisdom: I make it to learn Judges justice: I make it to point Clergymen to the path of virtue: and I make it turn the hearts of this nation to the truth and realities of pure and undefiled religion, that they may escape the perdition of ungodly men: and Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is my Great Counsellor.

Wherefore, let the rich and the learned, the wise and the noble, the poor and the needy, the bond and the free, both black and white, take heed to their ways, and cleave to the knowledge of God, and execute justice and judgment upon the earth in righteousness and prepare to meet the judge of the quick and the dead, for the hour of his coming is nigh.

And must I go on as the herald of grace,
Till the wide spreading conflict is over,
And burst thro' the curtains of tyrannic night
Yes, I must go on to gather our race,
Till the high blazing flames of Jehovah,
Illumines the globe as a triumph of right.

As a friend of equal rights to all men, and a messenger of the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ,

I have the honor to be, your devoted servant,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, Ill, Dec. 1843.

What Constitutes a Gentleman?

There are some good thoughts on this question which we find copied into the National Intelligencer, from a little book on "Etiquette" purporting to be written by the Count d'Orsay. Two or three extracts may not be amiss for the consideration of some in this region:

"People who have risen in the world are too apt to suppose they render themselves of consequence in proportion to the pride they display, and their want of attention towards those with whom they come in contact. This is a terrible mistake, as every ill-bred act recoils with triple violence against its perpetrators, by leading the offended parties to analyze them, and to question their right of assuming a superiority to which (in the absence of positive rank) they are but rarely entitled."

"There is no better test of a man's claim to be considered '*a gentleman*' than a scrutiny of his conduct in money transactions. A man may possess rank and fashion, and, by an assumed frankness of character, deceive the multitude; but the moment his purse is invaded, if he be not of the true caste, he will display the most contemptible meanness; he will take advantage of the liberal, evade, by every miserable subterfuge, the claims of those he dares not oppress, and unblushingly defy those unfortunate persons whose poverty is likely to prevent the due assertion of their rights. Such a man may possess station in society; he may be an *elegant*; he may be a prince; but, if he be not honest, *he is not a gentleman.*"

"Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion; but in the MIND. A high sense of honor—a determination never to take a mean advantage of another—an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a GENTLEMAN."

We see that Gen JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland county, is extensively and favorably spoken of, as an admirable leader in the coming gubernatorial campaign. It is certain that if great and noble actions entitle a man to the respect and gratitude of his follow citizens, the hero of Mississinewa, looses nothing in comparison with either of the gentlemen named. We may take occasion to speak on this subject at another time.—*Butler Dem.*

The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, one of the oldest and most respectable papers in Western Pennsylvania—but which has doubted about the expediency of supporting Henry Clay—having now passed into the sole proprietorship of one of its former editors, Mr. WHITE, comes out distinctly for that eminent man.—*Phil Inq*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—New life appears to have been infused into the commercial department of this paper. In relation to its notices of the market, quotations, &c., its editor says:

"We wish to be understood that we do not intend to give '*quotations*' merely or partially. These are unsafe criterions by which to judge the merchantable value of any article; the true test is, what has it been sold for? or what will it actually bring for cash, or for good negotiable paper, to be paid in cash at maturity? This is the basis on which we shall found our reports, and it is the only proper one."

That is the principle by which all market reporters should be governed, and those who have not sufficient energy to make the necessary efforts, and to endure constant and untiring industry in watching the markets, should not undertake to report its condition. The proper management of the commercial department of a daily paper is not an *arm chair* business. Succes to your efforts.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Robbery of Rev. Dr. Herron.

On Thursday night last, the dwelling house of the Rev. Dr. Herron, on Penn street, was entered by some vilain or villains, and about $50 in cash stolen therefrom. We do not hear that any clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery.—*Chronicle.*

From the New York Herald of Tuesday.

Immense Disclosure of Smuggling in this City.

Smuggled Goods—Attempt to Bribe Custom House Officers—Great Seizures of Goods and the Packet Ship Oxford of the Black Ball Line—Escape of the Parties Implicated.

Disclosures were made in this city yesterday of smuggling and smugglers, that created intense excitement among all who were made acquainted with the facts, the particulars of which were known to us at an early hour, but the ends of public justice prevented us from giving them publicity until this morning, which we now proceed to do in full detail. About ten days since, the captain of a schooner lying at Peck slip came into the porter house of a man named Clark, in that vicinity, about daylight in the morning, and said he believed that there must be some smuggling going on about the vicinity, as he saw several cabs on the wharf near the packet ship Oxford, in which persons were placing pieces of broadcloths. Clark immediately placed himself on the watch and traced the cabs to the house of Benjamin Parker, day police officer of the Fourth Ward in James slip. He then gave notice to Mr. Taggart, the Surveyor of the Port, who immediately ordered the House of Parker to be searched, when fifteen cases of broadcloths were recovered, valued at from $10,000 to $12,000.

In a short time, after officer Godfrey, of the customs, and an associate, obtained knowledge of the removal of other cases in another conveyance and gave chase in the upper part of the city. They followed at utmost speed, after ascertaining that they were on the right track, and but a few minutes in the rear of the vehicle, until reaching Kingsbridge, when the long sought for carriage, containing several bales of cloths and carpets was discovered under the shed, and was immediately seized by the officers, together with two Fulton market boatmen, who were endeavoring to escape with the goods. These men were brought back and lodged in prison.

This seizure whetted the appetites of the officers of the customs, who receive a share of all recovered, and a close look out was kept for several days in the vicinity of the ship Oxford and the Montezuma, but without any discoveries.

On Friday night last a one armed lame man came to the barge office and gave notice to the officers on duty that he had seen eighteen large bales of goods removed from the Oxford that evening. The captain of the night watch immediately sent men to keep a look out, but nothing was discovered that night. On Sunday evening, Collector Curtis came to the barge office soon after dark, and ordered two night watchmen to repair to the deck of the Oxford, and one other to take his station at the head of the pier. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the 1st mate of the Oxford, whose name we believe is Gage, formerly of Boston, in company with another person, came on board the vessel, and invited one of the Custom House officers, named Cook into the cabin, and he there openly introduced his associate as the importer of the goods, and then offered Cook $100 if he would persuade his associates away so that they could take out the remainder of the goods belonging to the importer and throw them overboard, in order to avoid detection. Cook, to his credit, refused to receive any bribe, and they left the vessel.

They then accosted officer Christal, who had been stationed on the pier, and after much solicitation, and many earnest appeals on the part of the mate, who plead, first with tears in his eyes, alleging that the loss of the duties was a loss to the nation alone, while the exposure would be ruin to him and his family.—And after finding that his appeals were useless, the importer then put his hand in his pocket and offered to give Christal $1000 in cash if he would persuade the other two men away long enough to allow them to remove the bales of goods from the vessel belonging to him, and throw them overboard, so that she could not be seized by the officers of the customs.—This Christal refused, saying that he was a sworn officer of the Government, and would not violate his oath for any amount. Entreaties and bribery being ineffectual, partial threats were thrown out, and while the parties were thus in consultation, Admiral Van Buskirk of the night guard, made his appearance, and the mate and importer escaped.

The latter is supposed to have carried on business in Cedar street, and is represented as a small man, with light complexion. The mate had been in the employ of the owners of the Line for several years, and had so obtained their confidence that he was to be placed in command of the ship on the next voyage. As far as can be ascertained, there were forty five cases of goods on board, which he had agreed to smuggle in free of duty, for the small sum of $200. Neither the owners of the packet, Capt Rathbone, her commander or her agent, had the most distant knowledge of this transaction, but had relied upon the mate as honest and correct in every particular.

Twenty bales of cloths and carpets being found on board of the Oxford, of the same importation and marks as those previously smuggled, she was seized by the Collector of the Port, and will be confiscated.—Six cases and two bales were also found on board of the Montezuma, but as no known attempt had been made to land them, she was not seized, although it is not supposed

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	.....	$0 50
" " Two "	.....	0 75
" " Three "	.....	1 00
" " Three months,	.....	3 00
" " Six "	.....	6 00
" " Twelve "	.....	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	.....	$6 00
" " " Six months,	.....	5 00

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 13, 1844

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

☞ The Partnership existing between the undersigned, since the first day of July, 1843, in the publication of the Pittsburgh Gazette, is this day dissolved, by the purchase by D. N. WHITE of M. M. GRANT'S entire interest—the dissolution to take effect from the first day of January, 1844.—The accounts of White & Grant will be settled at the Office, as heretofore, or by either of the undersigned.

D. N. WHITE.
M. M. GRANT.

Jan. 29, 1844.

☞ NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—It is highly important that the accounts of CRAIG & GRANT, D.N. WHITE & CO., and WHITE & GRANT, should be settled without delay, as the former partners wish to realize their means to apply in other business. Some of these accounts have been standing for several years, and we hope all indebted for subscriptions or advertising will settle their accounts as soon as possible. Jan. 29, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, Feb. 1844.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NUMBER XXXVI.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 10, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—You have by this time undoubtedly anticipated, from what I have written heretofore, that something of some importance would, before now, have transpired of consequence to the State, in her Halls of Legislation. But such has not been the case.

In the *Senate*, to day, nothing has been done.

In the *House*, they passed a resolution extending their daily session from 9 A. M. to 1½ P. M. Mr. Dunlop offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving the election of the Prosecuting Attorneys to the electors in their respective counties. Such a law would be a good one; it would make that office the creature of the people, whereas, he is now in many cases the mere creature of some other power. Mr. Tustin, from the Committee on Inland Navigation, reported a bill, supplemental to the act on the same subject, to authorize the Canal Commissioners to purchase an additional number of trucks for the transportation of section boats on the Portage Railroad.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill for the erection of a Poor House in Beaver County. Mr. Brackenridge read in place, a bill to erect the borough of Tarentum, in Allegheny County, into an election district. The great business of the day, however, was the consideration of Mr Cooper's resolutions, which came up on second reading. Mr. Brackenridge led off in a lengthy speech in opposition, and although he said they came up unexpectedly to him, still he made an able argument in opposition. It did not embody as much statistical information as Mr. Cooper's, but it was equal to it in plain good sense and matter of fact argument.—When he had closed, Mr. Roumfort took the floor and occupied the time of the House till the hour of adjournment in opposition to the resolution. The weather continues very severe here, and sleighing fine. Z.

PERSECUTION.

Some facts have lately come to our notice which, in justice to ourself and to our readers, we are compelled to notice. Almost every subscriber from the country, who called at the office during the last week, informed us that he had received a copy of the Post containing the stolen papers, which were published with a design to injure us, and also a copy of the Spirit of Liberty, containing the usual quantity of Mr. FLEESON'S puerile and peevish attacks upon us. At some Post Offices nearly every subscriber was supplied, and at others as far as they were known. We have no doubt that extra copies of the above papers have been sent to every person known as a subscriber of the Gazette.

This whole transaction, from beginning to end, is of the most despicable character, and we can trace in it the *secret* machinery of men who have been most loud in their professions of attachment to the Antimasonic party, and in opposition to *secret* societies. These men have lately united their political fortunes, professedly, with the Liberty party, and are now moving heaven and earth to break down the influence of this paper, and to aid, covertly, the Locofoco party. For their comfort, we can inform them that so far as we have learned, their *secret* movements have availed them nothing. Their money and their degradation, have both been in vain. So far as we have heard from our patrons, they have expressed their indignity at this treatment, and some of them have positively refused to receive the papers at all.

A manly, open foe, it is a pleasure to meet, but the man who, like a snake in the grass, seeks to injure his neighbor or fellow-citizen, by such covert, underhanded measures, is deserving of the execration of every honest man, and we intend, when we are sure of our men, to hold their names up to the execration of the public.

Lest some may misconstrue our remarks, we say again, that the persons engaged in this movement, are not members of any long standing in the Liberty party, but new men, who as yet are rather on the fence, with one foot at least in the mire of Locofocoism; and it will be a blessing to the Liberty party if they tumble into that party altogether. Our Liberty friends generally are too upright and manly to be engaged in such a transaction, but we fear the morals of the party will soon become corrupt, if men who will stop at nothing mean, get a foothold among them.

☞ A writer in the Advocate seems alarmed for the stability of that paper, on account of the claims of the Gazette upon the patronage of Pittsburgh merchants. He addresses himself to *Whig* merchants especially, and urges them not to withdraw any support from the Advocate to bestow upon the Gazette. All this is clear evidence that the efforts of the Gazette to publish a good commercial paper—one that will be a credit to the business character of the city, and to its respectable merchants—are beginning to be felt. Now we have no wish to injure the Advocate. Long may it live and prosper. But our object is to raise the business character of the city abroad, and to afford facilities for the dissemination of commercial information at home. For this purpose we have incurred a heavy expense, and expect to incur more pecuniary outlay, until we have done every thing which can be done for the benefit of the city in this way. On this ground we ask the patronage of Pittsburgh Merchants and Manufacturers. We do not ask it on account of personal friendship, or sympathy, but because we wish to make it their interest to give it.

We cannot believe that any number of the merchants of this city will approve of such an attempt to turn patronage away from us, just at the commencement of our enterprize. If there was no necessity for this effort, it would be another matter. But we appeal to the merchants of this city if such a necessity does not exist. We appeal to them if they have not met with complaints on this score, from every quarter? Has the commercial credit and character of the city ever been properly represented abroad? Does Pittsburgh take that stand among her sister cities that the truth warrants? And is not all this owing to the want of correct and prompt information in commercial and statistical matters?

As we have employed an experienced person to devote his attention to this business, and as we have made and are making, arrangements to render our Commercial Department as full, correct and useful as possible, we ask confidently the countenance and patronage of the merchants. We do not ask them to withdraw their patronage from any other paper. We do not ask them to withdraw any patronage from the Advocate. We only ask them to give us that encouragement our enterprise justly demands. We ask nothing more.

The No Prelate No Church Controversy.

We are compelled to discontinue the publication of the controversy between the Rev. Drs. WAINWRIGHT and POTTS, owing to its great length. The last two numbers would fill up about eight columns of our paper, and they are not at all relevant to the subject in hand. The Reverend combatants are yet only skirmishing, and when they will get at the main point at issue it is hard to tell. Several times they gave hopes that they were going to fall to in good earnest, but the last two numbers have disappointed these expectations entirely. The doctrines of election and predestination have been dragged into the controversy, and it is becoming more and more personal.

The Law of Libel.

Judge GREER made some remarks on the Law of Libel, during the pendency of the late libel suit, of RIDDLE *vs.* CRAIG, which it may be well for those who report for the press to bear in mind. His honor stated that the publication of evidence taken before a court of Jutice, injurious to an individual's character, was libellous, and that the injured person could maintain a suit for damages therefor. He instanced a case in which a witness might testify that he would not believe a certain man on oath. He said this was proper enough on the part of the witness, and necessary to the ends of justice, but that an editor who published the fact was guilty of libel, and could be convicted of the offence. If the editor should plead that he was only publishing facts that occurred in Court—that he did not originate the libel—his honor said, that this plea would not amount to justification, and could only be urged in mitigation of damages. Some of our contemporaries had better look out.

We learn that the gentlemen from Ohio, engaged in efforts to resuscitate the Sandy and Beaver Canal, have met with but partial success in this city. Many persons, persuaded of the practicability and great importance of this work to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and willing to aid it by subscriptions—require, as a precedent condition, that the old subscribers whose stocks, now worthless, would be made valuable, shall relinquish to the Company a large portion of their present nominal interest. This is but right. The gentleman from Ohio have therefore left the city, to negociate with the old subscribers, and when they have succeeded with them will renew their labors in this city. Let the subject be held favorably in mind by our citizens, and when the time comes, let this project be promptly carried out. Only $100,000 is asked as the portion of Pittsburgh towards opening up to us a direct trade with the whole interior of one of the richest of all the States.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, the *Senate* did not sit. The *House* spent the day in debate on the right to seats of the General Ticket members. We have not room to publish this debate entire, and it would scarcely be read if we did. The whole merits of the question were laid before the public sometime since.

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 10th says:—Mr. Saffin left with us yesterday, a new counterfeit on the Farmers Bank of Virginia. It is a $30 bill, dated 4th January, 1841, No. 1415, letter B, and payable at the Lynchburg office. Like most counterfeits the paper has a dead feeling. The engraving is tolerably good.

The Smuggling Case.

We learn from the New York American that the first mate of the Oxford, Mr. GATES, has confessed that the smuggled Cloths, seized from on board that ship, were concealed and attempted to be smuggled with his consent—that he had received $300, at Liverpool, from a person whose name he has communicated to the owners, for doing so—and that he was to deliver the goods to the party who should apply in New York.

The goods seized—small packages, of four pieces each of broadcloth—amount to about $5000 in value.

GATES was committed to prison in default of obtaining the required bail of $10,000.

The two boatmen employed in landing the smuggled goods are also committed.

A like occurrence has taken place with the Montezuma, of which also the mate was bribed in Liverpool.

It is hardly necessary to add that the owners and the commanders of both ships are above any the slightest suspicion, of conniving at such transactions.

The two Irishmen, McLaughlin and McAuley, were liberated on bail in the sum of $500 each. Harris, the boatman, has been admitted State's evidence.

The Locofocos of Newcastle co., Delaware, have been holding a poll to determine who is their favorite for next President. The vote is declared—for Cass, 831: Johnson, 444: Van Buren, 339: Calhoun, 30.

NULLIFICATION NULLIFIED.—The following passage in the late address of Mr. CALHOUN to his political friends and supporters, whilst it must have surprised them not a little, cannot but be hailed by the fast friends of the Constitution as a signal triumph of truth and reason over the heresy of Nullification:—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

"That which they have urged with the 'greatest confidence is, that each State has a 'right to appoint delegates as she pleases. I 'meet it, by utterly denying that there is any 'such right. That each State has a right to 'act as it pleases, in whatever relates to itself 'exclusively, no one will deny; *but it is a 'perfectly novel doctrine that any State has 'such a right when she comes to act in concert 'with others in reference to what concerns the 'whole.* In such cases it is the plainest dictate 'of common sense that *whatever affects the 'whole should be regulated by the mutual con-'sent of all, and not by the discretion of each.*"

GEN. MARKLE IN BEDFORD.

The Bedford Inquirer takes strong ground in favor of Gen. MARKLE for Governor. In an article on the approaching contest, the editor says:

Examining the proposed candidates by the premises which we have laid down, we are very decided in the opinion, that Gen. MARKLE, of Westmoreland, should have the nomination. His patriotism and disinterested public service entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow citizens, and a generous public *will* reward him. Why should we withdraw the services of Judge Banks from the Bench, or Gen. Irvin from the councils of the nation? A hope of having their stations better filled cannot be entertained. The public interest may suffer by the change. Gen. Irvin's place in Congress may be supplanted by a man of opposite politics, and the salutary reforms which we expect to accomplish through the election of Henry Clay materially retarded. So that, all things considered, Gen. Markle is the safest and most available candidate for the station. His patriotism and disinterested services during the last war must make him friends and add greatly to his availability. At all events, if the hero is to go down to his grave 'unhonored and unsung,' it shall not be with our silent consent.

TEXAS ANNEXATION

The New Orleans Tropic of the 30th contains the following item of Texan news from Galveston. If true, it shows that our Executive did make a move to annex Texas by the use of the Treaty making power! But the day has gone by for the present.

It appears that Mr. Upshur, the American Secretary of State, several weeks since addressed a note to Mr. Van Zandt, our charge at Washington, informing him that he desired to open negotiations with him relative to the annexion of Texas to the Union. Mr. Van Zandt not having received any instructions from his Government relative to this subject, despatched Mr. Raymond to this country to obtain instructions. It was probably the neglect of Mr Van Zandt to return a definite answer to Mr. Upshur which caused the report to be circulated in Washington that our Government declined to negotiate for the annexation.

WESTERN RIVERS.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle, that CAPTAIN CRANE, (of the United States Topographical Engineers,) who has been engaged under the direction of Col. LONG, in the survey of the Falls of Ohio, and the Harbor of St. Louis, has gone on to Washington, to make his Report. We hope it may be published at an early day; for we feel persuaded that it will be both valuable and interesting to the whole people of the United States. The Officers of the Topographical Corps are men of science, who will present facts, not speculations, for the action of the Government.

BANK OF WOOSTER.—The Ohio State Journal says:

"The bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Wooster passed the House on Saturday by a vote something like *three* to *one*. An amendment offered by Mr. Ewing prohibiting the issue of bills of a less denomination than *ten* dollars, was defeated by a vote of 10 to 57!

The bill creating the new county of Wyandot was defeated by a small majority, in the Senate

The charter of the Bank of Wooster is a complete putting down of the humbug Bank Law. It pretends, we believe, to have the individual liability, but not in any way to put the stockholders in any danger.

HON. WILLIAM WIKINS.—We stated in our paper of Saturday, on the authority of a Philadelphia paper, that it was probable the Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, would be appointed Secretary of the Navy. We have since learned that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from Washington, which states that the office of *Secretary of War* will be offered to Mr. WILKINS. This would be an excellent apointment, and we have no doubt would be satifactory to all parties.—*Post.*

NEW COUNTY OF CARROLL.—The bill for the erection of the new county of Carroll, out of parts of Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny, passed the House finally on Tuesday by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bennet, Boal, Brady, Bright, Brooke, Brush, Bush, Butler, Carpenter, Carson, Coleman, Conner, Cooper, Cummins, (Butler,) Cummins, (Mifflin,) Deal, Dickey, Dotts, Dunlap, Eckels, Edson, Elliott, Farrell, Gould, Hall, Hammer, Heck, Herman, Herr, Hill, Hinchman, Ireland, Jordon, Kerr, Knox, Laning, Lawrence, Linton, Long, M'Manus, Merrifield, Musser, M'Caslin, M'Fadden, M'Kinley, M'Williams, O'Bryan, Parke, Porter, Roumfort, Shattuck, Shaw, Shindel, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Clearfield,) Smith, (Monroe,) Smith, (Phila. co.) Smith, (Wyoming,) Stine, Straub Stauss, Thompson, Toland, Tustin, Urban, Weber, Whitaker, Wilson.—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambrose, Anderegg, Bachman, Bishop, Blair, Brackenridge, Cumming, (Fayette,) Evans, Hincline, Kugler, Metzger, Moore, Morgan, Nicholson, Potteiger, Sturgeon, Snowden, Speaker.—17i

The Hon. Mr. Hammet, now a member of Congress from Mississippi, was once a clergyman. A correspondent of the New York Courier tells of him the following anecdote:

During the canvass preceding his election, in a discussion of political topics before the people, his opponent alluded to the fact of his having theretofore been a minister of the gospel, to which Mr. Hammet in his reply, referred, and characterized it as an ungenerous arraignment of the *indiscretions* of his youth.

LIBERAL LEGACIES.—We learn from the Boston Journal of Tuesday that the late ISRAEL MUNSON, Esq., of that city, bequeathed to the Massachusetts General Hospital $20,000; to Harvard College $15,000; to Yale College $15,000 to Yale Medical School $5000; to the Blind Asylum $4000: to the Farm School $3000; to the Eye and Ear Infirmary $3000; and to the Retreat at Hartford $5000—in all $70,000.

ANTIMASONRY IN MARYLAND.

There is a good deal of Antimasonic feeling in the 2nd Congressional District of Maryland, at this time. The Democrats have nominated a Mason for Congress, and the Whigs in bringing out a candidate to oppose him, have taken decided Antimasonic grounds.—*Sun.*

Mr. Van Buren is "determined to stand the hazard" of the ballot box. The Richmond Enquirer says it has seen a letter from Mr. Van Buren in which he alludes to the rumor of his intended declination, and pronounces it an "idle report." We never doubted that Mr. Van Buren would take the chances of an election, if for nothing else, to keep Mr. Calhoun off the track. If the sage of Lindenwald must lose, he is determined that the Honest Nullifier shall have no chance to win.—*Baltimore Pat.*

From the Gettysburgh Star.

"WHEELING INTO LINE."

We are glad to see the most active and prominent Whig and Antimasonic papers of the interior of Pennsylvania, defining their positions in regard to the Vice Presidency. The name of HARMAR DENNY, is the great rallying point of the Whig party of the Keystone State, and we have now no doubt, that if the nomination is awarded to Pennsylvania, (and to this, she is unquestionably entitled) DENNY will be the man. There is now but little difference of opinion on this subject throughout the State, and what difference there may be, is isolated, and without concentration. True, there are some, who favor Mr. SERGEANT and Mr. M'KENNAN; but from the general expression of opinion on this subject we are inclined to believe that Mr. DENNY is considered the prominent man of the party; and that the friends of the two last named gentlemen will see at once the policy of "wheeling into line."

We notice, in addition to the papers we mentioned last week, as being favorable to Mr Denny, that the "Lancaster Union" and "Clinton County Whig," have broken ground in his favor. The last named paper, in speaking on this subject, remarks:

"The Hon. Harmer Denny of Pittsburgh, is strongly recommended as a candidate for Vice President. Mr. D. is an excellent man, and eminently qualified for the office; and, enjoying as he does, the entire confidence of every member of the Anti Locofoco party of Pennsylvania, he is admirably calculated to unite the strength of the two great sections of the party—the Whig and Antimasonic. Clay, Denny and Irvin would make a strong ticket—one that it would be impossible for the Locos to defeat."

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, describing one of the late exciting debates in Congress, says that Mr. King of Massachusetts, receives great credit for the handsome and noble defence of Mr. Adams, which he made, in answer to the aspersions of Mr. Ingersoll. When asked by Mr. Gilmer, in a very unparliamentary and indecorous manner, but one that is only too common in the present House, whether the great Latimer petition had not been headed by a slave, Mr. King turned upon Mr. Gilmer, and gave him this noble answer:

"SIR—*In Massachusetts, we know no Slave. There, every being, made in the image of his Maker, owes allegiance and homage only to his Creator.*"

PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 14, 1844.

The editor of the Advocate, this morning, in noticing the communication of a "Whig Merchant," who deprecates the substracting of any support from the Advocate to be applied to the Gazette, says:

"We have for some time been aware that *'special effort,'* as our correspondent intimates, has been made and is still making to withdraw our support."

As the Advocate's correspondent speaks only to the Gazette, we ask the editor of that paper whether he refers to the Gazette as having made this "*special effort*" to withdraw his support.

Voice of Greene County.

The Whigs of Greene County held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday of last week. They recommended Hon T M T M'KENNAN for Vice President, and instructed their delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention to vote for Gen MARKLE for Governor. The following are two of the resolutions:

Resolved, That for the Vice Presidency we recommend our fellow-citizen, T M T McKENNAN, as one whose sterling worth and high qualifications eminently qualify him for that distinguished station.

Resolved, That in Gen JOSEPH MARKLE of Westmoreland county, we find these virtues in an eminent degree—For honesty, sterling worth, and unimpeachable integrity, Gen *Markle* has few equals, and no superiors. A distinguished soldier during the last war, he encountered all its dangers and privations with undaunted courage and untiring zeal. For the last thirty years he has been a tiller of the soil—enjoying the quiet and peaceful life of a plain, practical Republican farmer—never seeking for office, or entering the forum of political strife. He is one of those men, who have displayed their patriotism, not by merely calling themselves patriots, and talking about patriotism, but by deeds of heroic valor at Fort Meigs, Mississinewa, and other hard fought and bloody fields in the North West. He is therefore, our first choice, as a candidate at the next election, for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania.

Failure of the Free School System.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his last Message to the Legislature, gravely announces *the failure of the Free School System in that State!* This serves to show the ruinous influence of Slavery upon the free population. It exhibits the poor slass of whites as too debased to appreciate the blessings of Common School education, and too proud to avail themselves of its advantages when offered. It appears that the idea of a Free School strikes the mind of a Southerner just as a proposition to go to the Almshouse would that of a Northerner. The money heretofore appropriated by the State of South Carolina, for the support of Free Schools was about $30,000. This, the Governor recommends should hereafter be divided among the Academies. Massachusetts appropriates annually, over *five hundred thousand dollars* for her Free Schools! Pennsylvania appropriates over *four hundred thousand dollars*, and a tax is laid by the several districts, to the amount of about *one million* more for the support of Free Schools! Slavery and true equality and dignity, even among those who are not enslaved, cannot go hand in hand.

The following is an extract from Governor Hammond's Message. Speaking of this System, he says:

"Its failure is owing to the fact, that it does not suit our people or our government, and it can never be remedied. The paupers, for whose children it is intended, but slightly appreciate the advantages of education; their pride revolts at the idea of sending their children to school as '*poor scholars*,' and beside they need them at home, to work. These sentiments and wants can in the main only be countervailed by force. In other countries, where similar systems exist, force is liberally applied. It is contrary to the principles of our institutions to apply it here, and the Free School System is a failure."

GUBERNATORIAL.

We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel that one hundred and fourteen Delegates have been elected to the Locofoco fourth of March Convention. The Delegates, as far as instructions have been given, are instructed to vote as follows:

Francis R. Shunk, 36, Henry A. Muhlenberg 37, Nathaniel B. Eldred 6, Jesse Miller 2, J. N. Conyngham 4, Daniel Sturgeon 4, David D. Wagner 2, Frederick Smith 3, Thos. S. Bell 5, Uninstructed 15.—114.

Nineteen Delegates are yet to be elected viz: Allegheny 5, Washington 3, Cumberland 2, Union 1, Northumberland 1, Bucks 4, Bradford 2, Schuykill, Carbon, Pike and Munroe 1—19—Whole number of Delegates, 133.

MR. CLAY.—Gen. Duff Green says:—"It is assumed by the partizans of Mr. Van Buren that he will be nominated by the Baltimore Convention. If so, no sane person can doubt the election of Mr. Clay, and he will be elected because it is impossible to rally the Democratic party in support of Mr. Van Buren, whose nomination will have been produced by a combination of political managers, organized in the large States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, for the purpose of seizing upon, and distributing among themselves the patronage of the Government."

HON. WM. HIESTER.—The Lancaster Examiner, of Wednesday, February 7th, contains a letter from the Hon. WM. HIESTER of that county, withdrawing his name from the list of Whig candidates for the nomination for Governor. We regret to learn that Mr. Hiester declines a nomination in consequence of the precarious state of his health.

MARYLAND DELEGATES TO THE MAY CONVENTION.—The Annapolis Republican of Saturday says:

We understand that at a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, on Thursday evening last, Reverdy Johnson and John C. Groome, Esqs, were unanimously appointed to represent the State at large in the Whig National Convention for nominating President and Vice President: and that James B. Ricaud and William Lingan Gaither, Esquires, were unanimously nominated as Senatorial Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

TEXAS.—The last accounts from Texas state that an American vessel has been seized at Sabine, and, with her cargo, retained for adjudication, for an attempt to evade the revenue laws by carrying a cargo of 300 bales of Texas cotton to New Orleans, without having cleared at the custom house. It is believed that the schooner Galveston, of Galveston, Texas, has been lost in the Gulf of Mexico. The following persons were on board: Captain Ricketts, the mate and three hands. Midshipman Bryant, Texan Navy, Mr. Deguers, wife and child, Mr. Klein and a German female, name unknown. President Houston is said to be secretly, if not openly, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The Apalachicola (Florida) Journal says that the past year has demonstrated the fact, that the climate of Florida is as well suited for the growth of the superior kinds of Tobacco as the Island of Cuba.

THE AQUEDUCT.—The committee of Councils decided, on Tuesday evening, to accept the bid of Messrs J & A C Backes, to repair this structure, in case they gave the requisite security in $10,000 required by the ordinance.—*Age.*

HON. WALTER FORWARD AND THE TARIFF.—We have heard it stated that the country is indebted to our townsman Hon. Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury, for the present Tariff, as it was by his advice and influence that the President was induced to sign the bill, and to abandon his original intention of vetoing it. The friends of the Tariff policy have always found Mr. Forward an able champion of their rights—willing and capable to defend them in any situation and on every occasion.—*Chronicle.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Mr. Webster in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1844.

The Supreme Court room, and all the avenues leading to it, have been filled to day to hear the argument of Mr. Webster, for the heirs at law of Stephen Girard. The room was filled an hour before the Court opened, and hundreds of persons turned away unable to obtain admittance. About one fourth of those present in the Court room were ladies; and all the seats of the members of the Bar, and half the area behind the Judges were occupied by those who seem to have as much taste for the dry arguments of the law as wiser heads.

The audience trespassed hard upon the Judges, and but few persons of the great multitude who desired to be present could get within hearing distance.

Mr. Webster commenced his argument soon after 11 o'clock. In the opening it was remarkable for all the impressiveness of manner, clearness of expression, and power of analysis, for which Mr. Webster is so distinguished.—The closing part of his address for the day produced a thrilling effect upon those who heard him, and many at times were shedding tears from his eloquent defence of the power and influences of the christian religion. The Court adjourned at three o'clock and Mr. W. had not then concluded.

There are rumors afloat to-day that Messrs. Gilmer of Va., Wilkins of Pa. (both members of the House) will be nominated to the two places in the cabinet filled by Messrs. Henshaw and Porter. It is also said that Judge Upshur will be sent abroad, probably to France.

THE OHIO LIBERTY CONVENTION.

This body adjourned on Wednesday evening. The *Ohio Statesman* (Loco,) appears to be its chief organ. We hope the Statesman will continue its course in that particular. In return the *Liberty Herald* quotes the Statesman. That is all right.

The *Statesman* says, The Convention nominated James G. Birney, for President; Thomas Morris, for Vice President; and Leicester King, for Governor of Ohio.

Messrs. Ceyes and Jarvis are reported in both the Statesman and the Journal, as having abused the CLERGY at a round rate. The *Journal* says.

"Mr. Jarvis made the second speech delivered while we were present. In the course of his remarks he said that the *Clergy* were the *greatest curse* the country had—that he hoped every Liberty man would be a *burning rebuke* to the Clergy.

This Mr. Jarvis must be one of the "Apostles of Genius," sent forth to "illuminate mankind," who has made the discovery that the Clergy are no longer needed!—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Volcanic Eruptions at the Sandwich Islands.

The Auburn Journal has been favored with the following extract from a letter from the Rev. Titus Coan, dated.

HILO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, May 16, 1843.

God is not only working wonders in the *moral* and *civil*, but also in the *physical* world around us. You have heard of the great volcanic eruption near our station in 1840. Another scene of a similar kind has recently taken place about the same distance from us, but in a different direction, and directly in the rear of our station. On the 10th of January of the present year, just at the dawn of day, we discovered a rapid disgorgement of liquid fire near the summit of Manna Loa, at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea. This eruption increased from day to day, for several weeks, pouring out vast floods of fiery lava, which spread down the side of the mountain, and flowed off in broad and burning rivers, throwing a terrific glare upon the heavens, and filling those lofty mountainous regions with a sheet of light.

This spectacle continued from week to week without any abatement, till the molten flood had progressed 20 or 30 miles down the side of the mountain, and across a high plain which stretches between the bases of Manna Loa and Manna Kae. It was not till after many weeks that I was able to visit this scene of terror and of sublimity. At length in company with Mr. Paris, the missionary of Kan, (a station south of Hilo,) I made the attempt. We penetrated through a deep forest stretching between Hilo and the mountain, and reached the molten stream as it flowed over those vast and high regions lying at the base of the mountain.—Here we were able to approach the fiery stream and dip up and cool its burning fluid, as we would approach the bank of a river and drink of its waters. From this we followed the stream to the top of the mountain, and found its source in a vast crater, amidst the eternal snows of those wild and heaven-desolated regions. Down the sides of the mountain the lava had now ceased to flow upon its surface; but it formed for itself a subterranean duct, at the depth of 50 or 100 feet.

The duct was encased with vitrification as smooth as glass, and down this fearful channel a river of fire was rushing at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, from the summit to the foot of the mountain. This subterranean stream, we saw distinctly through several large apertures in the side of the mountain while the burning flood rushed fearfully beneath our feet. Our standing above it was like standing upon ice upon a river while the liquid flood flows under your feet. Our visit was attended with peril and inconceivable fatigue, but we never regretted having made it, and we returned deeply affected with the majesty, the sublimity, the power and love of God, who "looketh on the earth and it trembleth, who toucheth the hills and they smoke:" whose presence melts the hills and whose look causes the mountains to flow down.

REV. DR. DEWEY ON SLAVERY.

A good deal has been said of Dr. DEWEY'S late lecture on "American Manners and Morals." We extract the part of it relating to slavery, which has attracted general attention:

The third grave charge against American morals, the lecturer next went on to say, is fixed upon the system of Slavery. His views on this subject, he said, he should give without reserve,—nor should he permit any one to question his right to do so. The right of discussion on this and every other subject, is as old as the country, and it must not be surrendered. (Applause.)

Nay, Mr. Dewey continued, we have a perfect right, if we please, to form Abolition societies for the discussion and spread among ourselves of antislavery opinions; but this, be it observed, is the very limit and scope of these associations, for they distinctly deny that they have ever prepared to overstep the bounds of the constitution. Thus much, added the speaker, I say not in any spirit of friendship for these societies. I regret their existence. (Sensation.) I have no sympathy with their violent denunciations, with their abuse of their opponents, with their monstrous assumption, that they, in this country, are the only friends of human rights. (Applause.) I believe, too, that they have done much harm to the cause which they, no doubt, have honestly desired to help; that they have put back the cause of emancipation, that they have alarmed and angered the South, not convinced it; that they have hindered, both at North and South, that progress of just opinions from which alone we must look for relief; and that they have only embarrassed the question, always revolved in the minds of all good men, how this country is to be freed from the fearful evil, the tremendous peril and the unquestionable wrong implied in the system of Slavery.

Let it be observed that we do not say this of mere discussion, like Channing's; but of banded associations, of an apparent array of force, which has properly nothing to do with the matter. There is injustice, more or less, in the social relations of every people. There is wrong done to the serfs of Russia, to the tenantry of Germany, to the operatives of England, to the poor of Ireland. But what would be thought in these countries of the sudden uprising of hundreds of associations, bearing a hostile aspect to those relations, bitterly denouncing them, determined in appearance, if not in purpose, violently to change them? What would be thought especially of foreign interference, manifested by public meetings and speeches, or by sending out missionaries and orators, or transmitting funds, to enlighten the ignorance or to remedy the social injustice of those countries? The English can tell what they think of our Repeal meetings, nor do I think any better of them. The truth is, there are difficulties in such cases, and there is a delicacy in the treatment of them, for which foreign interference is likely to be ill prepared. No, it is by enlightening domestic opinion in such matters, by home inquiry, by personal conviction, by careful experiment, by gradual changes, by grave and wise legislation, that such social evils, interwoven with every fibre of national life, are to be moved. And this is what I think of the system of slavery. It is to be removed; of that there is no doubt; but it is not to be torn away in ruthless disregard of the peace and union of these States. The good to be done to the slave population is not to be wrought out at the expense of far greater evil to the whole country.

The wrong and hardship of the servile condition is sufficiently manifest, and it is not to be a matter of surprise that it awakens strong sympathy and indignant remonstrance. In all this I sympathize with the Antislavery movement. That a MAN should be property; that when one reckons up what he is worth, he should say, 80 human beings, $50,000; that a human being should be passed from hand to hand by a bill of sale, like an ox or a horse; that all his thoughts, feelings, hopes, desires, should be accounted of no more than as the ink that writes his dark fate in that mournful and unjust contract; this must shock every natural and human feeling. He is not a man that can buy a man without emotion. The thing is intolerable, and it cannot and will not be long endured. Those who think that human slavery is to be perpetual, know nothing of the age that is rising upon us. Let them make the bond as strong as they will, the pure fire that is kindling in the breasts of surrounding millions will melt the seal from that bond. It is the fire, not of fanaticism, but of Christianity, and it will dissolve the chains of every earthly thraldom. It is to bring deliverance, not from slavery alone, but from every wrong or evil. Nor, considered as a physical condition, is slavery the worst of evils. The condition of the wretched and outcast poor in all the principal cities of Christendom, is worse than slavery. The slave has no fear of the famine that is frequently threatening the poor of England and Ireland. He sees around him no famishing children. Food to eat, raiment to wear, a house to live in, provision for his old age, medicine and attendance for his sick, all this is secured to him by the very conditions of his servitude.

We are not saying that servitude is a slight evil, but we wish to look at it fairly and all around. The slave is not the victim of terrible sufferings; that is not the evil of his condition. He is not ordinarily scourged or starved, or maltreated in any way; his master's interest forbids it. He is the gayest of all toilers. In the lowest castes of poverty and toil in other communities, there is nothing like his cheerfulness and contentment. Bad signs these may be in some views, but they are not signs of suffering. He is exposed no doubt to be treated with severity, and is so at times; but servitude in this country is not a mass of toils, troubles and woes, with the driver's lash and the victim's shriek resounding through it, to which the sympathies of all the world must fly, demanding instant deliverance. No, it is a moral condition, a great, serious, unhappy, unjust moral condition, from which relief is to be gained, as it always has been through all ages, by slower processes. Nor is the relation between master and slave, an essential, instant, invariable transgression of the moral law, pronounced to be such at once, forever by conscience—like lying, stealing, crime. It is not a *malum per se*, but a *malum prohibitum*, prohibited in fact, in the long run, by expediency, prohibited by our general, moral, sentiments. But it is not a relation which either party to it is bound in conscience, under all possible circumstances, to break instantly. It does not follow that, because it originated in wrong, it is wrong to delay relief from it. If a feudal lord had left to me, his heir, a dozen miserable victims—with their eyes put out—groaning in the dungeons of a castle surrounded by precipices,—it would not be my duty, great as the wrong was which had been done them, to turn them out to precipitate themselves from the rocks or to perish in the desert. Neither is the original purchase of slaves to be represented as a traffic in souls, a buying for five hundred dollars, of the Godlike faculty in man, the spark divine and immortal. Such things cannot be bought or sold, any more than the free air, or the far-penetrating light of the sun. It is a buying of the use of human muscles and sinews. The command over them is too absolute and it is for life, that is all wrong. But the same thing is done for a term of time, in every indenture, in every disposal of a son's services during his nonage. A master workman, a manufacturer, *buys* those services. Is it intrinsically wrong, then, for me to buy the services of a colored man in Georgia, supposing it were my intention to benefit him, to educate him, to prepare him for freedom, and eventually to give him freedom? I cannot go into details here. All I mean to say is, that the relation is not an intrinsic and instant wrong, forbidden to be continued for a moment, under any circumstances. It is a wrong to be remedied, and to be remedied as fast as possible. Let the eye of the world be fixed upon it. Let the opinion of all mankind be fully expressed upon it. I do not object to that sort of foreign interference. Let the tide of moral influence rise till it sweeps all servitude from the face of the earth. This is the only legitimate and useful influence that can be brought to bear upon it.

The speaker throughout was listened to with marked and extraordinary attention.

The speaker next discussed the question of how "relief was to come." Through the action of the Southern States themselves, he replied. We may argue the case, but that is all we can do.

The question now returns, continued the speaker, what shall *they* do? What is really the feasible remedy? It is a terrible problem, he added, and welcome is he who can shed light upon it. The radical difficulty, he said, lies deeper than any sounding line has reached. There is a difference, he argued, between the white man and the black man, which forbids that they should ever occupy the same soil on equal terms. Emancipation thus only commences, opens, unfolds, and brings into action the intrinsic difficulties of the case.—The difference is not mental, but physical. This difference, the speaker declined pointing out, from respect to the feelings of the colored man, but referred his hearers to the 14th Query in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. No man could doubt the difference, he continued. Hence, the horror of amalgamation professed by abolitionists themselves. There is no moral bar to intermarriages, and expediency is for it. It would relieve the whole difficulty and solve the terrible problem, break down the distinction of the races, and wipe out the dark blot. But amalgamation is impossible. The repugnance to such a connection is invincible. And I want, added the speaker, no better evidence, that the colored man must be humbled, must occupy the position of a proscribed caste in presence of the white man. No people could rise, he reasoned, could rise and improve under the weight of such obloquy. They are deprived of all the natural and necessary incentives. Single out all the red-haired men of a country, and put them under a similar ban: debar them from intermarriage, and from any honorable tie, and they would inevitably sink in the social scale. [A laugh and applause.]

Emancipation, then, the speaker remarked, does

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 15, 1843.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXXVII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 12, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—To-day was another of our petition days, and I am informed by the Clerk that 300 and more, including memorials and remonstrances, have been presented and referred. Among this mass very few are of general importance, and inasmuch as the "end" of them "is not yet," I deem it hardly worth while to specify any particularly.

A great portion of them were relative to the market laws, in Philadelphia, owing to a decision of the Supreme Court in which they decide that *Beef* is a *manufactured* article. In consequence, the farmers have been driven out of market, not being permitted to sell in the shambles any *manufactured* articles, and hence a tremendous flood of petitions and memorials have come down upon the House to-day.

A large flood of petitions also on the subject of the sale of the "creature" have also been coming in through the whole session, some hitting at the evil in one way, and some in another; all striving to present the disastrous consequences growing out of its abuse, as well as use; many for the abolition of Capital punishment and for the repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt; some for a modification of the law, and some remonstrances against its repeal; some for the repeal, or abolition of the militia system; some for the reduction of all the salaries and expenses of the Government, (to use the language of one of the petitions,) "to the lowest ebb;" some for preservation of wild cats, and some for tax on dogs; some for acts of incorporation, and some for their repeal; some for new banks, and some for reduction of stock; some for turnpikes, and toll bridges; and some for divorce, and some to legitimatize natural children; some for the sale of the public works, and some for the sale of churches; some to prevent the taking of fish, and some to authorize it; some for outlet locks, and others for new railroads. So you see that we have before us, a little bird's eye view of the wishes and wants, and hopes and fears, of the individual interests of this great state.

Mr. Bennett, of Beaver County, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to reduce the Salaries, and fees of all the officers of Government, including Governor, Canal Commissioners, Members of Assembly, &c., &c. But the House refused to adopt it. Mr Bishop] subsequently offered one substantially the same, but this, got the go by also. It puts one in mind of the old saying, that

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

This reform and retrenchment is a mighty nice thing to talk about just before election, but does not sound so well after.

The principal business after the presentation of petitions, &c., was a scuffle between Smith of Clearfield, and the Speaker, about the county of Elk. The Speaker got him down, (in argument I mean,) although he roared like a very *varment* of the wild cat region,—and it was with some difficulty the Hon. Speaker could keep him put, but at last the House interfered and he was silenced by a yea and nay vote. It seems there is a little colony somewhere in the dells of the Sinnemahoning, whose denizens you cannot approach, except by balloons or batteaux, as they have no roads, and, owing to the face of the country, never can have.

Well, this little colony wanted to be as big as other colonies, and so the Legislature made them a county. They built a log schoolhouse for a Court House and Jail, and I believe the school master, (when they have any,) is Sheriff Jailor, and prisoner. The clerk keeps the records in his hat, and the register in his jacket pocket. And this colony have kicked up a fuss, or somebody has for them, in relation to this log school court house. The speaker contending it was 20 miles from any place, and his antagonist declaring most solemnly, that it was precisely where it stood, for he had seen it, and the Hon. Speaker had not. Well, the speaker agreed he had never seen it, and this brought the House into a fine dilemma: not discerning the propriety of believing both, and so they kicked the Clearfield gent's bill under the table, and substituted one in its stead, that had originated in the wisdom of the Senate.—The question, whether Ridgeway or Caledonia should be places of importance as county seats, or some other place up there, was thus disposed of. Now if you have not got a mystified letter on a mystified subject, then I am mystified.

Nothing in the Senate to day. Z.

☞ Extract from a private letter to the editor of the Gazette from an intelligent manufacturer:

"If your commercial department is sustained in the way in which it is commenced, you will soon do away with the reproach I have heard in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Louisville, that Pittsburgh had not, and would not sustain if she had, a good commercial paper, one devoted to the interests of merchants and manufacturers, and such as most cities of one fourth its size sustains."

We assure our friend, and the public at home and abroad, that the commercial department of this paper *will be* sustained, whether we are remunerated and sustained or not. We have made *permanent* arangements for its continuance, and are determined to persevere under every discouragement. We are determined, as far as we are concerned, that the reproach attached to this city in reference to commercial matters shall be wiped off. Nothing but pecuniary inability for want of support, shall compel us to discontinue the undertaking. A determination to succeed is half the battle; and we know that if industry and perseverance can insure success, we certainly *shall succeed*.

We refer to our commercial department to day as only a mere sample of what we intend doing. "Experience makes perfect" is an adage as true in this as in other matters, and as we derive benefit from its aid, and as our means will permit, we shall continue to improve, until it shall no longer be said that Pittsburgh has no commerce, and no commercial paper.

☞ The editor of the Advocate does not answer our query in reference to the "special effort" to withdraw his patronage.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 14.

TH. H. BAIRD, Esq:

Sir:—In deference to the wishes of a number of my friends, I permitted may name to be mentioned in connection with the office of Governor. I am satisfied, from what has since occurred, that it had better be withdrawn, and shall take it as a special favor if you and my other friends will assent to this course.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c:,

WALTER FORWARD.

Van Buren and the Tariff.

The Washington Whig Standard corroborates the statements of the letter we give today from the New York American in relation to the Tariff. The Locofoco majority in the House, it seems, have agreed that a bill making an important modification of the present Tariff, shall be passed by that body. This modification is the price to be paid for the free trade votes of the South, by the Van Buren party—the measure that is to unite the friends of Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. VAN BUREN in harmonious action. Let the people of Pennsylvania watch their Representatives, and warn them of the danger of violating our dearest interests. They had better throw themselves into the Potomac than return to their constituents, after thus bargaining away Pennsylvania's cherished policy.

From all these movements, it is seen that the great Tariff battle is to be fought over again. The Locofoco party, in resolving to take for their candidate a man who has acknowledged himself *opposed* to the present Tariff, both in its principles and details, has declared for *free trade*, whatever some few members of the party in tariff districts may say to the contrary. On the other hand, the Whig party is united and unanimous in favor of a tariff of protection. Let the issue then be fairly joined, and give the people once more an opportunity to decide the important question.

THE COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This is a monthly publication, by EDWD. C. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, and HICKOK & CANTINE, Harrisburgh. It is published under the supervision of the superintendent of Com. School of the Commonwealth. Prof. J S. HART, Principal of the Central High School of Philadelphia, is the editor. Price $1 per annum. The first number was issued on the 15th of January last. It is well filled with various matters interesting to teachers and superintendents of schools. Each teacher in the state should take this work, and each board of Directors should furnish themselves with a copy.

LOUISIANA.—An act has passed the Senate providing for the electing and assembling of a Convention to alter or amend the Constitution. Each Parish and each State Senatorial District is to be represented in the Convention, as they now are in the General Assembly. The Convention is to meet on the 12th of September for the despatch of business.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY HONOR CONFERRED ON AN AMERICAN.—At a recent award of prizes in Trinity College, University of Cambridge, England, the first prize for an English Essay was bestowed on CHAS. BRISTED, son of Rev. JOHN BRISTED, of Bristol, R. I, and grandson of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New York.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

IN SENATE.—The President of the United States sent a communication from the Governor of Iowa, covering the proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, asking that Iowa may be admitted into the Union as an independent State. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MR. M'DUFFIE'S BILL, to repeal the Tariff came up. The floor belonged to Mr Huntington of Conn., who addressed the Senate for the remainder of the day in a very able speech for the Tariff, chiefly in reply to Mr. Woodbury and incidentally in answer to Mr. McDuffie. Mr Huntington spoke until 3¼ o'clock, when without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the *House*, the Speaker called for the orders of the day as soon as the Journal of Saturday was read, and the debate upon the Report of the Committee on Elections was at once continued.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio next addressed the House. He said he could not in silence sit here and see a solemn act of Congress violated as the act of the last Congress had been pending this discussion. Twenty-two States of this Union had complied with the law of Congress, and districted the States. These twenty-two States had sent here two hundred and two members. Four States had not complied with this law and had sent twenty-two members of the House. The whole question for the House to consider was whether the law of the last Congress was a valid law. If it was a valid law, he presumed there would be no question as to the duty of the States to obey it. Mr. Vinton then proceeded to argue as to the validity of the law of Congress, and to answer the objections that the law was not valid because it did not preclude legislation by the States as to the time, place and manner of electing members of Congress.

Several other gentlemen followed. The question was expected to be taken on Tuesday. No one can doubt the result. The Locofoco majority are determined to set law and constitution at defiance.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gag Law to be retained; the Tariff to be attacked; coalition of Van Buren and Calhoun; the tariff and the right of petition sold by the "Northern man with Southern principles."

We take the following deeply interesting letter from the New York American. It is dated at Washington on Saturday last. The facts it states, we believe, cannot be doubted. We have for some time feared the results here predicted, from the determined procrastination of the Locofoco majority of a direct vote on the 21st rule. VAN BUREN has again consented to the sacrifice of Northern interest for Southern votes. The only hope of the country is in the Whig members, who we believe will stand firm; and in a Whig Senate, which will save the Tariff from destruction.

I have all along spoken to you with hesitation about the 21st Rule, inclining to the belief that it would be done away; and yet, having many doubts about the sincerity of some of those whose eyes seemed so recently opened to its enormity, I have more than once said or intimated that the ayes and noes only would satisfy me. I now fear that the delay occasioned by the piecemeal debate of one hour a day, upon the rules has been disastrous. Perhaps that was the calculation, in thus prolonging the debate, and cutting it up into daily morsels. Much managing has undoubtedly been going on among the Van Buren members, and the raw hands have been marched and countermarched by some of the old drill-sergeants until it is now hoped that on a direct vote this obnoxious rule may be retained. Mr. Dromgoole of Va., one of the veteran tacticians, and as devoted a Van Buren man as any in Congress, is said to have expressed the opinion that all was now safe.

The striking of the Calhoun flag has had its influence in producing this result:—as, perhaps, the threatened defection of a portion of "the Northern Democracy," from the cause of Slavery, had previously its effect in inducing the surrender at discretion of Mr. Calhoun and his forces. Hopeless of success, Mr. C. may have thought it not impolitic to lure back to their allegiance, this recalcitrant portion of "Northern men with Southern principles," by making a merit of that, which he has sagacity enough to see was unavoidable in the end.

In Virginia, since Mr. C.'s manifesto, there is a complete union between his former supporters and those of Mr. Van Buren—and they go heart and hand together. The same sort of thing seems approaching here, and hence the fluttering on the 21st Rule.

The effects of such a union would not be confined to the perpetuation of the gag laws in Congress. The Tariff will be endangered by it.

Mr. Calhoun says he can support no candidate who is not in favor of Free Trade and opposed to Abolition. The pledge of Anti Abolition is to be given by Mr. Van Buren's followers voting for the 21st Rule: and as that gentleman's Virginia letter declares his disapprobation of the Tariff, both "in its principle and details," his members of Congress have only to carry out by their votes, these views of their chief, and Mr. Calhoun's postulates are fulfilled.

You may therefore expect that Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, will report a bill unsetting entirely the present Tariff, and aiming at a great reduction of duties without any systematic reference to the effect of such reduction upon our domestic manufactures.

The Van Buren men, some of them, will be sorely put to it, to go for such a bill, but such is the force of drill, especially here in Washington—where there is no escape from the vigilance of the whippers in, and no constituency near at hand to encourage feeble virtue,—that it is to be feared they will give their votes and jump the consequences.

On this account it is important that in New York and other States, where Tariff districts have returned Locofoco members, that they should lose no time in letting their representatives know what their constituents desire. The great revenue accruing thus far from the Tariff as it is, is a sad stumbling block to be sure in the way of those who are in favor of a change, and will be undoubtedly a great help in opposing the modification or overthrow of what is working so well, but still desperate party effort will be made to annihilate it.

MEXICO.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz up to the 26th of January.

The U. S ship Vincennes was at Vera Cruz, awaiting the arrival of our Minister, Gen WADDY THOMPSON, who was to embark in her for the United States.

SANTA ANA was still at his plantation of *Manga de Clavo*.

The New Orleans Bee of the 3d instant says—

They were expecting momentarily at Vera Cruz the arrival of the New Minister from the Court of St. James. The British Charge d' Affaires at Mexico had expressed a wish, which we must construe as almost implying a command, that the minister should be received on his landing with all the honors due to his rank. It was even stated that that functionary had desired that the English colors should, on this occasion be hoisted on the Fort of San Juan de Ulloa.

For the Gazette.

TEMPERANCE SONG:

Written in compliance with the following resolution of the Round Hill Total Abstinence Society of Wilkins Township, Allegheny County, viz:

"*Resolved*, That J. E. Sheridan be invited to write a Temperance Song, to be sung on our next night of meeting—22d February, 1844."

TUNE—"*Wha'll be King but Charlie.*"

Come, friends of Temp'rance, courage take,
Nor let one heart be doubting;
That foe to God—that curse to man—
We shall not fail in routing.

CHORUS.

We'll join together, nor care for either
'Stillers or venders churly;
But fondly call our fellows all
From haunts that have cost them dearly:
The good will cheer us—the bad shall fear us:
That monster we 'll smother,
Which preys on our brother:
So pledge your hand, and by it stand,
And we all shall live securely.

Shall we behold the direful wreck
Of fame, of fortune, health—all,
And yet not raise a warning voice
'Against the dragon Alcohol?
We'll join together, &c.

Lo! he can by his mighty power
Tear laurels from the brow;
Destroy the beautiful—the bright—
And the fondest hopes below.

Think on the homes—once happy homes—
Where but kind words were spoken,
Now peace is fled—there Ruin 's spread—
Of Alcohol the token!

Come drinker, then, forsake the bowl,
No more its poison tasting,
To drown thy soul, and steel thy heart,
Whilst life and health thou 'rt wasting.

Come, break the thrall of Alcohol;
Shun all his woes distressing:
The Tempe'rance band shall by thee stand,
Whilst Heav'en will grant its blessing,

Come, join the band—the noble band—
Where the Temp'erance flag 's unfurl'd:
Assist us fight, 'till in Heav'en's light
We shall wave it o'er the world.

Canst thou forget that faithful wife,
Who at thy home sits waking,
'Mid sighs and tears, with many fears,
Her trustful heart there breaking.

Oh! think upon thy children there,
Who once with joy would greet thee;
But now in fear, with silent tear,
Would fain avoid to meet thee.

By all the ties the good regard,
By all they count a treasure;
By all that makes for Earth or Heav'en—
Leave off the madd'ening pleasure.

Oh! cease to tread the thorny path
That leads to endless misery.
Dash down the cup, with wine fill'd up,
And be *a man—be free!*

List to the voice of Reason, all,
Avoid the monster's pains:
Come sign the Pledge, and warfare wage,
Nor wear his slavish chains.

Hark to the warning voice of Him
Who reigns the King Eternal,
When he declares no Drunkard shall
Possess the joys supernal.

Nor let 's forget, whilst here we 're met,
Our humble meed to pay,
To him who put his all at stake,
In his country's darkest day.

Bless'd be the memory of the just—
The noble and the free:
Oh! may each heart the' example take,
Our WASHINGTON, of thee.

For the Gazette.

DIED, at his residence in Peebles Township, on Monday the 12th inst, PETER PARCHMENT, a soldier of the revolution, aged upwards of ninety years.

The few speaking monuments of the revolution, and subsequent Indian warfare that the unsparing hand of time has suffered to remain with us, are fast passing away. One has this day gone.

As a soldier in that struggle which gave to his country a place among the nations of the earth, he bravely sustained his part, and though he left it not unscathed, yet he left it with honor and not until its close.

In after time, when the infamously celebrated Simon Girty was the friend of the white man, the subject of this notice was his chosen and most trusted spy and companion and the good and brave old man carries to the grave with him the scars of many wounds received in that desultory warfare.

Still we find that he was not tired of serving the country that he so well loved, for we find him again shouldering his trusty rifle, and with Wayne for his commander, doing honorable and victorious duty.

The gallant old solder has answered his last roll call. The commander of the Universe will now pass upon his merits. Peace to his ashes. But few of *his* generation remain to us: Honor is their due, and let us award it.

J. S. R.

Monday, February 12th, 1844.

P. S. I will, if it meet your approbation, amuse your readers with a recital of some of the old man's adventures and escapes, as related by himself at different times, when I shall have a little more leisure.

☞ We hope our friend, J. S. R. will not forget this promise. Let us hear all the old soldier's stories.

COMMERCIAL.

Pittsburgh Gazette, February 15, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY, 1844.

WM. EICHBAUM, T. J. BIGHAM, JOHN W. BLAIR

Pittsburgh Wholesale Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots.....— @ 3¾
Pearls.....— @ 4
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale.....— @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Collins'.....— @ —
Holmes'.....— @ —
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata over 1000 lbs..— @ —
do. under...— @ —
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior.....— @15
Common.....— @10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.— @3,00
Small "...— @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow.....25 @ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata....60,00 @ —
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.....— @ 7
Star.....@27
Sperm b'st br's..—@33
" inferior...—@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order.....— a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'ydo.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do....— a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in....— a 3
over 10 in....— a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars.....— a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons.....— a 3½
Sad " .....— a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons.....— a 6
Wagon boxes....— a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @6½
Counter we'hts " — @6½
Tea ket'ls, doz....a 9,00
Waffle Irons.....a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt.....a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.....@19
" 10 " 13.....@20
" 14.....@21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500.....@10
" 600.....@ 9
" 700.....@ 8
" 300,900,1000—@ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain...— @22
Cotton Twine...— @26
Candle wick.....@19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white...— @13
St. Domingo....6¾@ 7½
Laguayra.....8 @ 9
Rio.....7¾@ 8¾
Havana.....7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'.....— @30
Sheathing.....— @30
Bolt.....— @35
Old.....16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla.....— @12½
White rope.....@12
" " tar'd.....@10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com...— @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,70
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes.....15 @17
Alum.....1¾@ 5
Asafœtida.....25 @28
Arrow Root.....8 @10
Aquafortis.....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru..2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone.....½@ 5
Camphor, refined.....1,15@1,25
Chloride of lime by Cask.....3 @ 9
Cochineal...1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas.....2 @ 2½
Glue.....12 @13
Galls.....20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal....43 @50
" Tragacinth.34 @37½
" Shellac...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac.....75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @88
Litharge.....5¾@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carb..31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro..17 @18
" Com'n..14 @15
Myrrh, Turkey..20 @60
Oil, Vitriol.....4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3,10
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint..3,50@4,00
Opium, Turk'y..3,25@3,50
Quinne.....2,25@2,50
Rhubard, root'd..68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 6¾@ 7
Sal Soda.....5 @ 6
Senna.....16 @18
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue...11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6¾@ 7
Fustic.....2¾@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2¾@ 3
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Su'fine.
Monongahela .3,50@3,56
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,56@3,65
Wagon.....3,56@3,65
Rye.....2,00@2,25
Buckwheat.....— @
do hull'd h'f bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky.....24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a..26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1.....— @13,00
" 1 hlf bls — @ 7,00
" 2.....— @11,00
" 2 hlf bls — @ 6,00
" 3.....— @ 8,00
" 1 kitts. — @ 2,50
Herring, No 1 — @ —
" " 2 — @ —
Salmon, No 1 — @ —
" " 2 — @ —
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad ..... —@—

FRUIT.
Almonds, Jordan shelled .. —@—
" so t .. " ....19 @20
" hard .. " .... —@11
Currants, Zante . —@—
Filberts ..... —@ 9
Figs, Turkey....17 @18
" Malaga.... —@12
Raisins, Muscat. —@—
" Bunch — @2,50
" Bloom. — @2,25
Cranberries, bush..@2,75
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — @5,00
Oranges do.. — @—
Dried Peaches, bushel.....1,25 @1,37½
do. Apples... — @ 50
Green " bbl..1,25 @1,37½
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 @6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — @3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00
FFFG do.... — @4 00
Eagledo papers — @6,00
Rock powder. 3.50 @4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....67 @70
Rye.....— @53
Oats.....22 @23
Corn.....33 @35
Barley.....— @56
GINSENG—℔ lb.
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....7,50 @8,00
Clover.....— @—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 @3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri.....9 @12
Spanish.....15½@17½
do. salted.....10 @15
do. kips ℔ skin 1,25 @1,62
Green .....— @ 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted.....—@90,00
Missouri do.. —@90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43...— @—
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 @1 87
Spanish Float. 1,37 @1,45
Manilla.....1,20 @1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1¼ in. to 1½ by ¼ to 1 in.....—@3½
5-16 by ¾ to 1 in .....—@3
⅜ to 1½ by ¼ in.....—@3
1¾ to 2 by ¾ to ½ in.—@4½
1 to 1¼ by ¼ to 1-16.4½@5
All under.....5¼@7
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¾ (from bloom)—@3½
1¾ to 2¼ (Piled).....4½@5
2¾ to 3½ " .....5¼@5½
⅝ to ¼.....4½@5
5-16.....—@7½
HOOP IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. 7½@8½
" 16 " 20 " .6¾@7
" 13 " 17 " .6½@6¾
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in .....—@6
⅝.....@6¾
Nail Rods.....@5½
Deck & Spike rods..—@5
Plough Slabs.....@4½
" wings .....@5½
Boiler Rivets.....@7½
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... — @ 3½
Bar .....— @ 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.
Baltimore sole..20 @22
Hemlock .....18 @20
Skirting .....23 @25
Harness .....21 @23
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz —@45,00
" 2 " " —@35,00
" 3 " " —@25,00
Upper " " ..24,00@30,00
Calf skin " ..15,00@25,00
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft... —@17,00
" com. " " .. —@ 7,50
" clear 1½" .. —@25,00
" com. 1¼ " .. —@11,50
" clear 2 " .. —@31,00
" com. 2 " .. —@15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —@23,00
" " com.... —@15,00
Oak do. do.... —@25,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —@1,75
Laths sawd, 100 —@1,50
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— @—
" N. Orleans.— @10
New Orleans....31 @32
Country .....— @—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl... — @3,00
Pitch " .. — @1,50
Tar, Alle'ny.. — @—
" N. Car'na.. — @14,00
Turpentine, gal.— @55
Varnish, Copal..1,75@2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 12d, 16d, & 20d, nails and brads.....@4½
8d & 9d do.....@4¾
6d & 7d do.....@5¼
5d nails.....@5½
4d " .....@6
3d " .....@7
2d " .....@10
3, 3¼, 4 & 4½ in. spikes..@5
5, 5½ & 6 " ..@5¾
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " ..@9
4½ & 5 " " ..@8
6, 7 & 8 " " ..@7½
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... a 75
Lard, City.... 65 a 70
Olive..... — a5,50
Sperm, bleach. — a1,10
do unbleach d. — a1,05
do. Fall..... 95 a1,00
Whale ..... 70 a 75
Tanners, ℔ bl. 18,00@24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue...1,00 a1,25
Lampblack..... 7 a 8
Span. Whiting... 1¾ a 2
Chrome Green..50 a55
" Yellow.....30 a35
" " No. 2....25 a28
Bruns'ck Green..15 a20
White Lead, dry. 6¼ a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g. 1.65a1,75
" " No. 1..1,50a1.62
Red Lead..... 7 a 8
Yellow Ochre... 2½ a 3
Ven. Red..... 4½ a 5
Verdigris 31 a33
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....25,00a26,00
do. middling. 26,00a27,00
do. soft.....29,00a30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast...28,00a29,00
do. cold " ...29,00a30,00
Ten'ee best.. —a—
" inferior. —a—
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams.... —a 6
" Shoulders —a 3½
" Sides.... —a 4½
Hog round, city cured.....— a 4½
" country cured.— a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs. —a 5½
" No. 2, " —a 5
" No. 1, bbls. —a 5
Butter, No. 1, keg 5a 5½
" " " roll 3 a 3½
Cheese, Western Reserve ..... 4 a 4½
Do. Goshen..... —a—
" Pine Apple. —a—
Crackers, Davis'
Water, ℔ bbl.—@3,50
Do. Butter "....—@4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....45 a50
Neshannocks...20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mix'd...— a 2½
do. good white..— a 3½
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice ..... 3 a 4½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No. 1 afloat.. —a—
" 1 in store 1,18¾a1,25
" 2 afloat.. —a—
Table doz box 1.50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover.....a4,50
Timothy.....a1 25
Flaxseed .... 90 a 95
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats..— a25
Ginger a10
Nutmegs .... —a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice.....a12½
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow...— a 5
Cincinnati " ....— a 5
Chillicothe " ....— a 5
Pitts'gh brown...— a 4½
Cincinnati " ....— a 4½
Chillicothe " ....— a 4
Castile .....— a—
STARCH—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1....— a 6½
Cincinnati " 1....— a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Sanderson's cast and shear.....17½a18½
do. single.....16 a 17
Best German.....a12½
do. Eagle.....a10½
do. Hoop L.....a14
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast Steel.....a16
Shear single.....a—
" double.....a—
" treble.....a—
German Steel.....a10
English blister.....a12½
American " 5½
Spring.....5¾a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1 50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1,75 a2,25
Rum, Jam'a, 4th proof.....—a1,50
" N. O.....—a1,00
" N.E. 1st p'f. 40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd..1,40 a1,50

SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ dozen. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point.....a 9,00
Canal " a10,00
" " .7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 " a10,00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " .4,50a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,50
" 2 " .....a 9 00
" 2 com'n ....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 " a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright.....a10,00
3 " " .....a 9,00
4 " black.....a 9,00
3 " " .....a 8,00
2 " hay, bright.....a 5,00
2 " " black.....a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10,00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes.....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd.. 6¼a 7
" fair " .. 6¾a 6¾
Havana, white, lb... a 9½
Brazil " a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " a14
" 2 " a13
" 3 " a12
Ful'v'zed. Phila.....a14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial 50 a75
Gunpowd'r.....45 a70
Y. Hyson.....40 a80
Pouchong.....45 a75
TINPLATE.
½ X ℔ box.....a 9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.....a 5½
Rough.....a 4
Soap Grease.....a—
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for Manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf.....a—
Manufactu'rs do.....a—
Ladies' Twist.....a 9
Plug in kegs.....a 7
" in boxes.....a15
6 twist.....a—
Cavendish .....a—
124 Lump in box....a15
5s " " a14
10s " " a14
Scotch Snuff....16 a18
Rappee " a18
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap....a15
VICES—℔ lb.
WINES—℔ gallon.
Maderia..... 75 a3,00
Teneriffe....1,00 a1,25
" sweet.... 60 a 62½
Port..... 87 a2,50
Lisbon 75 a1,50
Claret, box..4,00 a6,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....a35
" a31
" a23
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, February 15th, 12 M.

REMARKS.—We have no new feature in the Market to notice since last week. Business is still quite dull, though some operations are going on of importance.

The changes in produce are produced almost entirely by the influence of the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets—the demand for our own being so limited, the demand and supply of Bacon, Fruits and Seeds, is disproportionately in favor of the latter.

The usual amount of preparation for the Spring business is going forward, with a prospect from present appearances of the latter opening unusually early—early or late, it will not find our business men asleep. If we may venture to express an individual opinion, we would say, from the symptoms, the Merchants of Pittsburgh are alive to the necessity of more energetic exertions to secure that portion of trade which is rightfully ours. There is no question but that something must be done to resuscitate the life and soul which formerly animated them much more than at present. The truth may be unpalatable, but it cannot be denied our neighbors below have diverted from us much of the trade we enjoyed in years past, by their enterprise, and indefatigable intelligent industry.

THE RIVER.—The stage of water is low—too low for heavy boats up or down. Several bound up have been detained below the city. The weather indicates a soft spell, perhaps rain

ASHES.—We have some operations to notice, but no improvement in our figures. Yesterday sales of about ten tons of Pots from first hands at 3¾c. cash, and 18 casks of Scorchings from store at the same price. Not a shade over these figures can be obtained in cash. We are persuaded an ordinance *requiring* Ashes to be inspected, would be productive of great benefit to the market. If it were required that Pots and Pearls should come up to a standard when sold in the city, those who manufacture for this market would be compelled to make a good merchantable article. There is no danger of driving the articles away—if they will not stand inspection here, they will not stand a better chance in other markets where they must pass this ordeal. As matters are, every purchaser is his own inspector, unless he choses to call in the officer appointed, and that is optional. The inspection of Ashes not offered in the market, or in transitu, is not necessary to preserve the character of a Pittsburgh inspection.

It is no infrequent thing to find brickbats and sand in the bottom of Casks sold in this market.

BUCKETS.—We alter our figure for machine Buckets. Any quantity can be purchased at quotations.

BEESWAX.—The only sale we have noticed is one of 300 lbs. at 25½c.

CASTINGS.—We observed last week that an advance was expected in Castings. We have altered our quotations to the advanced rates made since of 4c. ℔ lb. on the following:—Bevelled Gearing Heavy Rolling Mill Castings; Cranks and Gudgeons over 10 inches; Grate Bars; Hollow Ware and Dog Irons, and Wagon Boxes. On Tea Kettles, $1 ℔ dozen; Grates, straight bar and bow front, 25 cts. each. In other articles no change. The present rates are in full in the price current—whether they will be sustained depends on the price of Pig Metal; but as that is on the advance, the prospect of castings receding is very doubtful.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—Not being able to get Domestics in the Price Current, under their proper head this week, we give them here.

Brown Cottons—	Rochester ...— a14½
37 Thistle, Nash'a,	4-4 West Branch,
Appleton, &c. 9 a 9½	Somerset, &c. 13 a19
37 Laurel and	Drills—
Brunswick....— a 9½	Brown Boot and
Pittsburgh ....— a 8¾	Suffolk 9½ a10
37 Light.....— a 6¾	Bleached do 10½a11
3-4 ..... 5¼a 6	Prints—
Waltham fine, —a 9½	Common ..... 6 a 7
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½	Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
4-4 do. Long cloths.....10 a13	Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½
Tickings—	
33 Saco a10½	

These are the rates at which our Dry Goods houses have been selling since last season, up to this time. It is not to be expected that they can remain stationary, when our eastern quotations show a very heavy advance in all kinds of Domestic Dry Goods, say from 25@50 ℔ ct. Our Pittsburgh houses having for the last two years been reducing their trade to the *cash system*, or, at least, having cut off all the long-winded customers, were induced by the extremely low prices last summer, and by their ability to pay for goods, to purchase quite heavily. The consequence is that many of them have now on hand first rate stocks of domestic Dry Goods, and will not be compelled to purchase many at the present high prices at the east. Our country friends can now buy in this market considerably lower than the eastern *package prices*, and we would advise them to come early. Foreign Dry goods may be purchased very low; as we learn that heavy importations have been made.

DRUGS.—We have no particular change to notice. We observe an advance in the east on several articles, particularly Camphor, Madder and Oil of Cassia, but we do not alter our figures, except for the latter. Castor Oil we quote at $1,15@1,25 by the Cask, remarking it is nearly nominal,

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 12, 1843.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXXIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 7, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The House, to-day, has been engaged busily in doing, or attempting to do, some of the business before it. Mr. Ambrose offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill on or before Monday next, reducing the per diem allowance of members to *two dollars* per day; on the question of proceeding to the second read ng and consideration of the same, the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 45 nays 40. Mr. Shattuck moved an indefinite postponement, which was carried, yeas 61 nays 32.—Mr. Roumfort offered a resolution that the Auditor General furnish the House with the names of the several counties that have not paid their taxes in 1842 and 1843, and the amount due from each respectively. The Legislature seem to think that it is high time for delinquents to *"fork over."* The bill from the Senate, authorizing Neville B. Craig, committee, &c. to borrow money on mortgage, was finally passed on its third reading. Several local bills reported from their appropriate committees were passed. Mr. Cooper's resolutions were reached in order, but the House refused to take them up, (it requiring a vote of two thirds.)

The lowest bidder bill was at length called up in Committee of the Whole, and after going through certain unimportant amendments, was reported to the House. And being under consideration on second reading, Mr. Tustin moved to amend the same by inserting a provision that the printers be paid for all the printing done this session, according to the provisions of the act of 1843, "creating permanently the office of State printer"—under the law, previous to that time, they received 37½ cents per 1000ms, and by that law 40 cents per 1000ms. On this amendment a desultory debate ensued, (in which Messrs Hinchman, Roumfort, Tustin, Smith of Clearfield, McManus and Brady took part,) and continued to the hour of adjournment. When this bill is reached again, an amendment will be offered to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert, that the Speakers of both Houses approve the bonds tendered by the State printers elect to the Governor for his approval, and by him refused. And under that, the whole argument on that subject, will have full scope. But, I will anticipate no further. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. In the Senate, the memorial of the female Orphan Asylum, of Pittsburgh, signed by Mrs Denny and other ladies, praying for the continuance of the annual appropriation to said institution, was presented by Mr. Darsie, and referred to the Committee on Finance. It is extremely difficult to tell, in advance, what great measures of public policy will be broached and advocated this session, other than those already contemplated by taxation, and the sale of the public works, together with the suspension of the Common School appropriation. The propositions, which are expected from the Committee of Ways and Means, are looked for with great anxiety. Whatever may emanate from that source will be entitled to much respect, and will receive proper consideration. Z.

NUMBER XXXIV.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 8, 1844.

MR. WHITE.—We were visited by a snow storm last night, accompanied by a violent gale, which has to a considerable extent blocked up our streets, and rendered the roads out of town nearly impassable.

To-day has been what is called "petition day," and one hundred and forty-five of these articles, (including remonstrances and memorials,) have been presented and referred to their appropriate committees. Every matter that has aided in enlarging the brain of every old lady in the Commonwealth, seems to have become a proper subject of reference to, the dignified consideration of the assembled wisdom. Petitions to remove all the ills that "flesh is heir to" might, with as much propriety, be addressed to the legislature, and with as much hope of success as many that are preferred. However, it is only the result of a system of bad Legislation, and must be permitted to continue till the people set it right. In my opinion, a law that all petitions should be made returnable to the House within the first 30 days of the session, accompanied with evidence, that public notice of their pendency had been given to those interested therein, in some form prescribed by law, would save much time and money in the course of legislation. As it is, the Legislature might as well sit as long as the Rump Parliament did; for there will be no end, and there is no check to the calls that are made upon their time and attention, from these innumerable and never ending sources of complaint.

Few, if any, petitions have been presented to-day of any importance, or in the end involving any questions of interest to the State. With the exception of those seeking and asking revenue, none are of any consequence whatever to the state. Many have been presented to day, for sale of public works, as well for levying a tax to defray the expenses of the government, and pay the interest on the State debt, and these are entitled to respect and will receive from the committee on ways and means that consideration they deserve. No public bill was reached to day.

The bill from the Senate, (which had passed the House with an amendment) authorizing Neville B. Craig to borrow money on mortgage, for the heirs of Sidney Gregg, was returned to the House with the amendment non concurred in. The House upon consideration receded from its amendment, and the bill passed. One or more remonstrances were received against the reduction of tolls on the Monongahela and Coal Hill turnpike road. A bill was introduced in the Senate this morning for the institution of the necessary suit to compel D. H. Dotterer & Co. to fulfil their engagements with the Commonwealth. I gave you a history of this matter some time since, as you will recollect. It was one of Mr. Darsie's projects, and the claim might have slept till the day of doom if he had not brought it up. He is a perfect tiger after these plundering rogues, eager for the fray, and longing to let these blood suckers know that they cannot go "unwhipt of justice." The item of business that occupied the greatest share of the time of the House, was a bill originated by the committee on accounts, allowing $200, to S. T. Williams, for printing 1000 diagrams of the House.

Last year the same individual received for the same service $450, and the Committee thought they were acting on the high pressure principle of reform when they cut the bill down to $200. Well, on second reading, it appeared that this same "printer" Williams, had only paid $16 50 for the printing of them, and $10 for the paper, making in all $26,50, for which he asked (and actually received last year) $450. Mr Smith, of Berks, moved to amend by inserting $75, which amendment was adopted. Now this is only a specimen of the manner in which the State has been for years robbed and plundered—and adopting the doctrine of Sam Patch, that "some things can be done as well as others," the whole fry of public loafers—from the State boot black to the dish washer and "licker of plates"—have been fattening on the spoils of public plunder.—There is not as much propriety in printing these diagrams, and sending them abroad in an envelope, (double postage,) as there would be in sending the story of the Babes in the Woods, or the story of Cock Robin. In the one case, there would be a chance to shed a tear of sympathy, while in the other, the brains of him sought to be enlightened or enlarged by it, would only receive *vacuity* added to *space*. Z.

NUMBER XXXV.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 9, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—In obedience to a resolution of the House, the Auditor General transmitted a tabular statement of the amount of taxes due from each county in the State (as far as returns have been received) on the assessments of 1842 and '3. One thousand copies in English and five hundred in German were ordered to be printed. The amount of tax unpaid, I have not learned; but in this connection, I beg leave to say, that it is claimed that the rich county of Allegheny has been for a long time a pauper on the treasury teat; having drawn more from the treasury than she has paid in. If this be so, there is something "rotten in Denmark." Let's hear about it. Mr. Hinchman, presented a memorial for the construction of an outlet lock at Black's Eddy. The Legislature had better grant the prayer at once, lest by "continual coming" they get wearied.

The vote of yesterday, allowing S. T. Williams $75 for printing diagrams, was reconsidered, and his pay *doubled*—the House having resolved themselves into a committee of benevolence. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Canal Commissioners for an appropriation of $50,000 in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, to put the public works in repair at the opening of the spring navigation; referred to committee on inland navigation.

On motion of Mr. Connor, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the bank of Pennsylvania to reduce its capital stock. It was reported to the House, and being under consideration on second reading, Mr. Roumfort, offered an amendment, by which the stockholders are to be made personally responsible for the liabilities of the bank in proportion to their respective stock, and providing the mode in which the remedy is to be enforced. Mr. McManus offered another, providing that all banks shall forthwith resume specie payments, and in default thereof, on affidavit being made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in any county, the Governor shall within ten days issue his proclamation declaring the charter of such bank forfeited; and shall proceed to appoint a receiver to close up the affairs of such bank. Mr. Deal moved a postponement of the bill and amendments for the present, for the purpose of having the amendments printed. On this motion a lengthy debate ensued, in which the inviolability of contracts, the use and abuse of banks, their privilege and charters, the love and hatred felt for banks and bank officers, and bank proceedings, and the doctrine of individual responsibility were freely and fully discussed—argumentum ad hominem; et, argumentum ad captandum vulgus; were the starting and the closing points. In this debate, Messrs. Roumfort, Butler, Smith of Lancaster, Smith of Berks, Whiteman, McManus, Speaker Snowden, Cummins of Butler, Brady, McFadden and Toland severally occupied the attention of the House. The bill and amendments proposed, were postponed for the present by a vote of 47 to 44.

Mr. Tustin, from the Committee on Inland Navigation, to whom was referred the resolution directing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize the Commonwealth to become transporters of passengers on the Columbia Railroad, made report that no further legislative action on this subject was necessary, and thus ended this day's work in the House.

The *Senate* have been principally employed in debate on the removal of the seat of justice from Danville in Columbia county, to Bloomsburgh. No vote taken as yet.

We have fine sleighing, and rousing cold weather. The papers state that it is so cold at Boston that one man who had ventured out some ten miles on the ice, below the lower harbor, while there, espied another, "hull down" to leeward, with a bag of oranges on his back, and being hailed "where from," replied, Matanzas. If this be true, it must be an amazing cold time down East. Z.

LIBEL SUIT.

A libel suit, ROBERT M. RIDDLE versus NEVILLE B. CRAIG, has just been decided in the District Court of this county, Judge GREER presiding. The alledged libellous matter was published in the Gazette, of which Mr. CRAIG was then editor, in 1841, during the controversy in reference to the Post Office, to which Mr. RIDDLE had been appointed. The case was given to the jury on Saturday night, who sealed up their verdict the same evening. It was opened this morning, and a verdict of $400 damages in favor of Mr. RIDDLE was the award.

☞ THE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA.—From the Richmond Whig we learn that the Whigs of Virginia are holding a large and enthusiastic convention in that city. All the public houses were filled to overflowing. BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH is President of the Convention.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Mercer Luminary, speaking of the nomination of Mr. M'KENNAN by his friends as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, says:

"We think he is too late in informing the public that he would accept the nomination for Vice President, as the party in this State has settled down very generally in favor of Mr. DENNY: and as he will receive her vote in the National Convention, if the nomination is conceded to her, we should suppose it would be conferred on him. And a more consistent and devoted friend to the interests of Pennsylvania could not be selected."

CONFIRMATION.—The Senate, on Friday confirmed the nomination of Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. The vote stood: For confirming, 30, for rejection 10.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1844.

In *Senate*, the first thing which came up was the Massachusetts and Georgia resolutions. Mr. Bates of Mass., when the Journal had been read, reminded the Senate that a few days since he had presented the resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature proposing an amendment of the Constitution. He had moved when presenting them that they should be laid upon the table and printed. The Senate had refused this motion so far as the printing was concerned. Yesterday a Senator from Georgia had presented Resolutions from his Legislature which the Senate had ordered to be printed, and which he had voted to print. Mr. B said it was not his intention to have said one word more upon the Massachusetts Resolutions, and he should not have done so but for the incident which had occurred.

He was unwilling to do any thing that might distrust the foundations of this Government, and he now brought this subject to the formal notice of the Senate without further remark, that the Senate might, if it thought proper, do equal justice to his own State.

The Chair asked—"Does the Senator make any motion."

Mr. Bates, "No sir, none!"

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—Mr. Merrick, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a Bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, providing for the transfer of the Government Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the State of Maryland.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.—Mr. Allen moved to take up the Bill which provides for the payment of the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson. The Senate refused by a vote of 22 to 18.

MR. MCDUFFIE'S BILL, to repeal the tariff then came up, and Mr. Woodbury addressed the Senate in conclusion of his argument against the present tariff, and in favor of the principles of free trade. Mr. W. was opposed to giving the present tariff any further trial than it had received. If there was any thing in it, he argued the wrong ought to be taken from it at once. We are to remember that other nations were every day reducing their restrictions upon trade and coming down from the erroneous principles of Protection, which had so long governed the world, to the principles of free trade. England, it was said, was as good a customer of our breadstuffs as in cotton, and therefore was to be regarded more favorably than it has been in establishing international laws of trade.

Let the people look at these sentiments of the leading member of the Locofoco party of New Hampshire, and the reputed exponant of Mr. VAN BUREN'S views to the Senate.

After Mr. Woodbury had concluded, the floor was given to Mr. Huntingdon, and the Senate went into Executive Session and then adjourned.

The *House* spent the entire day in debating the subject of General Ticket Members. We regret we have not room for this interesting debate. The Whigs strenuously advocate the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws, while the Locofoco majority are as strenuously determined to overthrow them.

Mr. Beardesley, of New York, opened the debate today, and took ground in favor of the general ticket members.

Mr. T. W. Jones, of Tenn, followed. The position was assumed by Mr. J that the States had a right to prescribe the time, place and manner of elections, and that Congress had not this right if it was performed by the States.

Mr. C. Smith, of Ia, continued the debate. His style of speaking was most impressive, and his speech commanded the attention of the great body of the members. He expressed his regret that a question of so much moment should be discussed upon party grounds. He regretted, too, that the Congress which had passed this law, should have been abused as it had been for so doing. It had been called many hard names, but the time would come when the tumult of prejudice and excitement had passed away when a candid people would decide justly upon its acts. So far as regarded the law in question, Mr. S. could heartily approve it, and approving it he should proceed to defend it. The idea that this law was unconstitutional was not only absurd, but in violation of both the letter and spirit of the constitution.

The debate was continued by Mr. Grider of Kentucky, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia and Mr. Newton, of Virginia, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1844.

In *Senate* no business of importance was transacted, except the passing of a law providing for the insane of that District.

In the *House*, the General Ticket members came up again, and Mr. Thompson of Miss defended his right to a seat.

Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia obtained the floor, and coming here with a high reputation, the members gathered around him in great numbers and listened to his speech with undivided attention. He commenced by replying at once and with great ability to the gentleman who immediately preceded him. Mr. Stephens argued that Congress, under the Constitution, had a right to District the States. This was the plain interpretation of the Constitution.

Several other gentlemen then addressed the House on the same subject, until the hour of adjournment.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Republic, at Boston, brings Liverpool advices to the 11th January.

There had been a further improvement in the wheat market.

Money continued abundant.

Cotton was again in the ascendancy. Market closed firmly at the last accounts.

There have been a few revolutionary indications in France. A thousand students had called upon Lafitte; they were ripe for an *emeute* and cried "*vive Moliere*," &c.

A good prospect for a very fine spring trade was held out.

Every thing was prosperous in Great Britain.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Athens

Packet ships New York and Liverpool arrived out on the 10th ult.

According to all accounts O'Connell may be convicted

The State Trials were to begin in four days—on the 15th ult.

It was gathered as a fact that General O'Donnell, Captain General of Cuba, was openly encouraging the revival of the slave trade at Cuba. Three large cargoes of these poor miserable wretches had been recently landed there.

The "National" publishes a letter from Rome, announcing that the utmost distress prevails in that city. Commerce, agriculture, and manufactures are in a deplorable state, and the only income derived by the shopkeepers is from strangers.

Ship Wales, Capt. Wells, from Manilla, for New York, with a cargo of hemp and sugar, was lost in August, in the China sea. Insured in Wall street for $43,000.

IRELAND appears to remain in the same state of tumultuous excitement without definite action, in which she has been for months. The near approach of the "State trials," which were to be renewed on the 15th ult, had called forth two movements, one apparently from the Catholic Clergy, and the other from the City Corporation of Dublin. The first of these is a call for an "aggregate meeting of the Catholics in Ireland, at Dublin," on the 13th ult—two days before the trials—to protest against the striking from the jury panel of the names of 11 Catholics, and the second, a motion on the 8th ult, at the session of the Corporation, by Alderman Rowe, formerly Mayor of Dublin, for an address by the Corporation of Dublin to the Queen, representing the grievances under which Ireland labored, and requesting her to postpone the State trials until those grievances shall be redressed.

FRANCE.—Our advices from Paris are to the 8th.

M. LAFITTE AND THE PARIS STUDENTS.—The following is from the Moniteur:—A certain number of students, which may be estimated at about 300, repaired, on Saturday, to the house of M Lafitte, to congratulate him on the speech which he recently pronounced in the Chamber of Deputies. On passing before Moliere's monument, in the Rue Richelieu, they repeatedly cried "Vive Moliere."

After waiting on M. Lafitte, they resolved to proceed to Passy, to visit M. Berenger. They stopped a moment on the Boulevards, before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and cried, Down with Guizot, but these clamors immediately ceased on the injunction of the Commissary of Police, who watched their movements. Having partly dispersed at this point, they soon afterwards formed again in the Rue Royale, and marched in the direction of Passy. M. Berenger was absent from home. In the main street of Passy, the Commissary of Police, who had not for an instant lost sight of the rioters, was insulted and several of the agents who accompanied him were ill treated. Ten of the authors of those violences were here arrested, and the remainder dispersed.

The National estimates at from 1000 to 1,200 the number of young men who waited on M. Lafitte.

At any other time this affair would have injuriously affected the funds, but we find by our Paris letter, that the Three per Cents rose (comparatively with the closing price of Saturday) 12½ centimes, namely to 82f. 72½c.

THE GOLD SAND OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS.—According to the last intelligence from Siberia, the enterprise of gold washing has extended itself from the eastern side of the Ural mountains to the Altai, and the layers of gold sand have been found to extend along the Chinese frontier over a space of 80,000 square miles, of which the 200th part of the Ural district alone furnishes an average of 300 pounds (the pound is 32 2 3lb) a year—equal to 15,000,000 of paper roubles. Professor Hoffman has observed that the masses of granite, hitherto deemed barren, of which this chain of mountains is composed, contain gold.

MONSTER ENGINES.—At Fyenoord, near Rotterdam, two steam engines have lately been constructed of 540 horse power together. They have Cylinders and pistons 208 inches in diameter; the length of the stroke is about 228 inches; the boilers weigh 120,000 lbs. and can hold about the same weight of water. The whole apparatus weighs about 800,000 Netherland pounds; several pieces weighing 20,000 and 27,000 lbs of iron were melted to cast them.

There is no defect in any part of the surface, and the whole is made with mathematical accuracy. Some new engines of equal power, but on a different system, are also to be made in this manufactory for the French navy, and to be ready for the spring. Several engines of 100 to 300 horse power are ordered for Russia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 10.—The sales on Thursday last were 5,000 bales, 500 taken on speculation—Friday, 5,000—Saturday 3,000—Monday 4,500, 1,000 on speculation—Tuesday 5,000, 2,500 on speculation, and to-day 8,000, 4,000 on speculation. *In the early part of the week the Market had not that buoyancy of feeling that has characterized it yesterday and to day, and buyers had in many cases the advantage of ½d. per lb. in their selection. Yesterday and to day the market again hardened, owing to the speculative demand* and it closes at all prices current during the past week. The import of the week amounts 16,117 bales.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Roscius, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 14th of January. We are indebted to the Herald and Journal of Commerce for the annexed items.

There had been another advance in cotton of ¼d, with large sales.

The news carried out by the Liverpool and New York sent up the price of cotton.

The last accounts from America received in England were of the 21st December.

Sir Hudson Lowe, to whom was entrusted the custody of Napoleon at St Helena, died in London of paralysis, on the 10th ult.

The Cortes of Portugal were opened on the 2d by Dona Maria in person.

The Paris dates are to the 9th, but they are uninteresting, excepting that the Chamber of Peers had voted an answer to the speech of the king, favorable to the ministers, 115 to 14.

Charles Dickens has obtained an injunction from the Vice Chancellor's Court, against several London publishers, prohibiting them from copying the Christmas Carol, in Prose.

The Duc de Bordeaux has left England for the continent.

A letter from the Island of Bourbon, published in the French papers, states that England has taken possession of Diego Saurez, a magnificent port in the island of Madagascar.

It appears that the sum of £25,000 has been raised in England in behalf of the Free Church of Scotland.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Friday evening Jan. 12.—A very large extent of business has been done this week, the market opening with a moderate demand, steady prices, and great firmness on the part of holders: in this position we remained until Wednesday, when 7 days later accounts from the States were received, confirming these previously at hand as regards the reduced estimates of the crop, inducing more activity on that day, when upwards of 8000 bales were sold, and yesterday a still greater degree of briskness prevailed when the sales were reported at 19,000 bales, full two-thirds to speculators, and prices of American descriptions and Surat ruling fully ¼d higher than on Friday last. Egyptian are if any thing, rather dearer, and Brazils more steady.

Speculators have taken 24,900 bales of American, 700 Egyptian, and 7,600 Surat: exporters 650 bales Surat, and the trade only 13,100 bales. The demand is more moderate to day; the sales were upwards of 7000 bales, a good share of them to speculators.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

AN Election for a President, Managers and officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the toll house, on MONDAY, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THAW,
Treasurer.

Feb. 3.—w3t*.

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF ERIE FOR SALE

FOR SALE, LOTS Nos. 3237 and 3240, each fronting on 2nd street, 82 feet 6 inches and 165 deep. These Lots have been occupied by George Kellogg, Esq., as a lumber yard.

Persons wishing to purchase will address, post paid, Mr. GEORGE COCHRAN, Merchant, No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or R. C. HOLMES, Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio. Jan. 30—w3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M FRENCH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HERRON,
WILLIAM DIXON,
Executors.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w6t*.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 20th day of January, 1844, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, 5th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the Rev'd JOSEPH REED, deceased, viz:

One Farm or tract of land situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowel now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reed and others, containing about 200 acres—about 100 acres cleared,—on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c.

ALSO, One Lot on Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, about 40 feet north of Virgin alley, 20 feet in front, on Smithfield street, and 60 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small Brick House, 2 stories high, and other buildings, subject to an annual ground rent of thirty-two dollars; said house and lot now in possession of George Bailey.

ALSO, Five Lots situate in the city of Allegheny, near Manchester, on Rebecca and Mulberry streets, being Lots Nos. 90, 91, 118, 119 and 120, in J. & W. A. Charlton's plan of the subdivision of part of out lot No. 21, in Reserve tract, opposite Pittsburgh.

ALSO, One Lot purchased of Peter Graff, situate on Robinson street, in the city of Allegheny, adjoining lots of Owen McAlmeel and Matthew McLean, Senr., 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 3 inches, including an alley 4 feet 3 inches wide, laid out by Dr. Samuel Speer, in the rear of said lot.

ALSO, Three Lots purchased from G. E. Warner and Jacob Painter, situate in Allegheny city, opposite the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, being Lots Nos. 253, 254 and 255 in the plan of lots laid out by the said Warner and Painter, containing in front on Main street 72 feet, or 24 feet each, extending back to Carpenter's alley.

The terms of sale, one-third in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Possession can be had on the first of April next. Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, can call on Mr. MCDOWEL, on the farm, or Mr. JOSEPH IRWIN, Allegheny city.

J. H. KERR, Administrator.
SARAH A. REED, Administratrix.

Feb. 6, 1844.—w3t.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS. For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 25.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Tickling Sensation of the Throat, Whooping Cough &c., &c; pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious remedy now in use.

Read the following statement from a gentleman known to a large number of the inhabitants of the two cities, concerning

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—Having been more or less troubled with a perplexing Cough for several winters past, which deprived me of comfort by day, and rest by night, I resorted to many remedies, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant among them, without experiencing the desired effect. At length I purchased of J. Mitchel, Druggist, Allegheny city, a bottle of your Imperial Cough Syrup, which relieved me, and enabled me to rest comfortably at night.

I have taken a number of bottles of it since, and the same good result continues to be produced.

Allegheny city, Dec. 12, 1843. JAMES COLE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.—We have used this medicine in our family, and in our opinion it is one of the best preparations for coughs, colds, &c. which has ever been offered to the public. At this season of the year we would recommend to every family to keep a bottle of it in their houses ready for use, as occasion may reqnire. We give this as a matter of advice from our actual experience of the good qualities of the medicine, and do not wish our readers to consider what we say, simply in the light of a recommendation made without any particular knowledge of the artice of which we speak.—[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Feb. 1.

FAHNESTOCK'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE
A CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS.

IT has met with a success hitherto unparalleled. The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the results of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation during the last 15 years, and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—nor untrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for Worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country, which can be seen by calling on the proprietors or their authorized agents; and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fever, jaunidce, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomiting, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these Pills, to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor, unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting, they are now put up in a red Xylographic wrapper.—Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S LIQUID OPODELDOC

This Liquid Opodeldoc differs entirely from the common Opodeldoc. It is warm and attenuating, and will be four peculiarly serviceable in Rheumatic and Gouty affections, Stiffness of the neck or joints, Numbness, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.—It may also be applied for sudden Headache, Tooth ache, recent burns and scalds, where the skin is not broken. Pinches and wounds under the nails will be speedily relieved by it.—Price 25 cts. per Vial.

FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

This preparation has proved itself (to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value. It is pleasant to the taste, and offered at so low a price as to place it within the reach of every person.—There are, perhaps, but few Cough preparations that will produce such decided effects in so short a time. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. CARMINATIVE LOZENGES,

Have cured hundreds of the Bowel complaint while not an instance has yet come to our knowledge in which they have failed. They will certainly and speedily allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, or habitual looseness.—Price 25 cents per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. COUGH LOZENGES,

Possess all the virtues of the best Cough Syrups, and being composed of vegetable extracts in a concentrated form, are very convenient to carry in the pocket, while they are not liable to injury by freezing, fermentation or breakage. Both the above Lozenges are pleasant to the taste.—Price 25c per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. EYE-WATER,

For the cure of inflammation of the Eyes. This Eye-Water has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for diseases of the Eyes, arising from irritation produced from sand, dust and other foreign substances—acrid vapors—exposure to intense light—blows—sudden changes of temperature—colds—absorption of scrofulous—small pox, and other virulent matters; also, the effects of scarlet and other fevers. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. RUBEFACIENT.

External applications for a certain class of inflammatory affections, have been in constant use and high favor, from the commencement of the healing art to this time, and the proprietors of the above medicine flatter themselves that they have at length discovered a combination that embraces all the properties requisite to cure the complaints in which stimulants are usually employed.

The Rubefacient is an emolient, and at the same time a powerful and permanent stimulant. The complaints for which it is principally used, are Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many affections of Horses and Cattle, such as Sprains, Bruises, Ring Bone, Spavin, &c. &c.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

☞ In order to bring the above valuable remedies within the reach of every person, they have all been put at the very low price of 25 cents each.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Jan. 17. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,
WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark

August 11, 1843.—wly.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

REMOVAL.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c., and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of Dr. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city. The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX'S family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse every day, until she could scarcely breathe. We called in a very eminent and a VERY attentive physician, who immediately took her in hands, and said that she would not have lived one day more without aid. She continued very ill for some 3 or 4 weeks, the physician doing every thing he could for her—but all to no purpose. The seat of her disease could not be reached—her breathing was very short, it was but a gasping for breath—her right side began to swell up very much. The Doctor thought that water was accumulating in her chest; he consulted with the best physicians in the city, one of them was of opinion that it was matter instead of water. Every thing was done that could be done, to remove the matter, but all without effect—blistering, cupping, leeching, &c., until our patience and the patience of the Doctor himself was completely exhausted. At length the Dr. concluded that an operation was necessary to give her ease, but he did not promise that he would cure her. He consulted with several of the best physicians in the city and they came to the same conclusion, that nothing but an operation would do her any good. We (her parents) gave consent, and in the latter part of January, 1840, the operation was performed. The child, being nothing but skin and bone, stood the operation very well, considering her great weakness. About 3 pints of matter were taken from her side, between the sixth and seventh ribs, without much relief to her. The matter was at first healthy, but afterwards became offensive, bursting out in the night and running all over her clothes and bed—the smell being so bad that we have had to open the house in the middle of the night, in order to be able to dress her.

All this time she was burning up with fever, and coughing all the time. She had a voracious appetite, indeed, and all she ate passed from her just as she ate it, without being the least touched by her stomach. This state of affairs continued for 3 or 4 months, the Dr. still attending her, and doing his best to make her EXPECTORATE, but always without success. He gave her 25 mercurial powders in succession to salivate her, but they never touched her, —she remained the same, as the Dr. said, "neither better nor worse." He finally told me he could do nothing for her; he said that she must die. These are his words: "your child will die; she can't live; she smells like a corpse and looks like a corpse." He left her, and we resorted to Sarsaparilla Syrup, thinking that she might obtain relief from it. We tried 1 bottle, a quart, but without any success, and in about a week after the Dr. left her he called again, for he was very anxious about her, and we must say for him that there never was a more attentive physician; he expressed his surprise to find her pretty much as he had left her. He said something must be done for her. I would here mention that we had to dress her side from 6 to 10 times per day—and she inclined to lie on her right side so much that she became crooked; her back bone was quite bent, and her breast and side had sunk very much, so that we had no hopes of her ever being straight if she should get well otherwise.

The Dr. now proposed to fumigate her with Mercury, in order, he said, to salivate her if possible. I procured the stuff, and on my way I passed your Printing Office, and mentioned the circumstance of the child's sufferings to you. You recommended, if you recollect, DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT and VERMIFUGE. The Vermifuge first, to give tone to her stomach, and the Expectorant to make her expectorate—just what she wanted. She often said, "